

# CROSSFIELD ALBERTA

VOLUME 2 — No. 36

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1945

\$1.50 a Year

See Harry May for Printing  
of every description.

## COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the  
**FIRE HALL**  
on the  
**First Monday of each month**  
commencing at 8:00 p. m.

## The White Lunch

ON MAIN STREET  
HAVE THE BEST...  
Home Cooked Meals  
AWAY FROM HOME  
Joe and Edith Kurtz,

**This Is a Good Time...**  
To start taking Vitamins for the long winter ahead.  
The whole family can benefit by taking Vitamins to supplement their diet and guard against low resistance — and that tired out feeling.

## PURETEST PLENAMINS

An all round vitamin preparation in Capsule form containing all the Vitamins plus Liver Concentrate and Iron — Two capsules daily.  
Box of 50 — \$1.75; Box of 200 — \$5.50

## FROSST

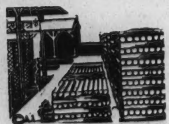
**Neo-Chemical FOOD**  
(N-C-F)  
Provides all essential vitamins and minerals.  
FLUID — \$1.15 - 2.45 - 4.45  
CAPSULES — \$1.25 - 2.25 - 3.00

## Edlund's Drug Store

THE REXALL STORE  
Phone 3 Crossfield, Alta.

We now have a very complete stock of

## FENCE POSTS



Both rounds and splits in all sizes.  
Call around and take your choice while they are available

JUST RECEIVED A small stock of—  
TEN TEST WALLBOARD AND SOME ROUGH VENEER.

## Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alberta

## Priced To Sell

ONE 22x38 McCORMICK-DEERING

## Steel Separator

AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD

**William Laut**  
The International Man

Telephone No. 9 Crossfield, Alberta

## ELBA NEWS

Mrs. W. Mehr was hostess to the Elba Red Cross group on Wednesday last. A nice selection of articles suitable for Xmas gifts are in readiness for the Bazaar to be held in the Community Hall on Wednesday, November 21st. The evening entertainment will commence with Military Whist at 8:00 p.m. and the bazaar will follow.  
Mrs. Russell Ellis is entering the Holy Cross hospital on Saturday next and expects to undergo an operation the first of the week.  
Some travelling is being done on the roads east of town.

## Locker Plant Opened

A good crowd attended the opening of the locker plant on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. A. Smith, Service Manager for the Calgary Power Co., was in attendance and Mrs. L. Quinn of the Home Service department of the same company gave an interesting talk on how to prepare frozen foods for the table. She served the guests with samples of peas, spinach, roast beef and raspberry short cake.

Many favorable comments were heard and there is no doubt that frozen foods will take away some of the drudgery of canning.

## By-Law Is Amended Following Petition

At the regular monthly meeting of the Village Council held on Monday last, a petition from all the storekeepers was presented requesting that the Wednesday afternoon early closing by-law be amended making it compulsory for stores to be closed every Wednesday afternoon regardless of other holidays. The council agreed and the by-law will be altered.

The tender of Mr. Carl Becker for replacing the broken sidewalk on the front street was accepted and the work began at once.  
The secretary-treasurer was appointed enumerator to compile the voters list for the Village.

## "THE ROAD TO SINGAPORE"

Starring  
**Bing Crosby — Dorothy Lamour — Bob Hope**  
Jerry Colonna

Added shorts & cartoons  
Showing in the Crossfield  
U.F.A. HALL  
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th  
Show starts at 8:15 p.m.

## Death Of Mr. Herbert Long

Herbert Long, 77, for the past 22 years a farmer in the Crossfield district died in a Calgary hospital on Friday, September 28th after a brief illness.  
Born in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England, Mr. Long moved to High River 31 years ago. He farmed there five years and had farmed in the Crossfield district the past 22 years.  
His wife, Ada, died in Crossfield 16 years ago.

Surviving are two daughters, Mildred, Crossfield; Edith, Calgary; two sons, William H. and Albert E., both of Vancouver and three grandchildren. Services were held from the Church of the Ascension, Crossfield on Monday, October 1st with the Rev. J. M. Roe officiating. Interment was in the Crossfield cemetery. Pallbearers were: H. May, E. Meyers, H. Fenwick, F. Landymore, A. Melling and G. Butler. Jacques funeral home was in charge of arrangements.

## HONOED AT FAREWELL PARTY

A farewell party was held in the Masonic basement on Friday evening in honor of Mr. J. A. Price and his family who are leaving our midst shortly.

As manager of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Price was tops and as an all around citizen he was hard to beat and the whole community regrets that he has to be moved.  
Before leaving, the community hope to present Mr. and Mrs. Price with a small token of esteem. We all join in wishing them the best of luck in their new home.

## YOUTHS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT

What might have been a tragic accident occurred on the highway last Saturday when a car from Wood's garage overturned with such force that the roof was flattened almost to the seats.  
The car was being driven by Gordon Woods and he was accompanied by Harold and Howard Hogg.

Fortunately none of the boys was fatally hurt but Gordon received severe bruises and a possible fracture of the jaw. Howard has a fractured collar bone while Harold was unhurt.

## RESEARCH UP NORTH

Miss Cora Hall, N. of Clearbrook hospital spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hall returning to her position on Sunday evening.  
Hughie (R. E. McIntyre) intends to drill a well at the rear of his residence at least the drill is there maybe our friend is waiting for someone to show him how to use it.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hansen of Burbank, California have been the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ellis and family. They left last Saturday to return to their home by way of Yellowstone Park.

Potato digging has been in order the past week with most of our citizens reporting small potatoes and a fair to medium crop. We are waiting to hear of Culver Chalmers digging his monster.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

## Breeders For Shell Strength

The importance of trying in every way possible to improve the quality of shell strength is shown in the fact that the greatest single loss factor in exports to Britain of shell eggs has been that of breakage, says B. F. Cheney, head poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Shell strength, like egg numbers, is affected by so many factors such as feeding and environment, that it is difficult to determine the exact influence of heredity. However, enough information is available to show that shell strength is very important and can be used to improve the general level of poultry flocks by assisting to obtain: 1—improved hatchability, 2—lower chick mortality; 3—fewer culms in rearing; 4—lower adult mortality; 5—greater egg production; 6—improved egg quality.  
The specific gravity test applied to eggs for incubation has been largely used to date for this work, said he will satisfy the small stock owner. The salt solution should be made up to a strength that will eliminate, by floating, approximately 15 per cent of eggs tested. Care should be taken to see that eggs are well rinsed off in lukewarm water after testing.  
At the Kentville Station an apparatus has been devised known as a penetrometer, which directly determines the shell strength, but this apparatus has not yet been commercialized.

## LOCAL NEWS

T. M. Mair returned from Vancouver on Tuesday evening.  
Rev. and Mrs. J. V. Howey were visitors in Innisfail on Wednesday.

Jack Matheson and Hugh McIntyre were Calgary visitors on Tuesday.

Merle Heywood is the new dispenser at the one and only dime store.

Ken Brown is home on leave pending his discharge from the R. C. A. F.

Mrs. E. Hoover is a patient in a Calgary hospital.

Don't forget the picnic U. F. A. Hall on Wednesday.

Bill Walker has his bus back on the school routes and expects to have the other ready shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Woldege expect to leave for their home in the Bearberry district Friday.

The Mutual Telephone Company has recently installed phones for J. Engle, R. Green and A. Duthie.

Meil Patmore is really improving the looks of his house with the stucco he has been applying.

Some clothes are coming in for the National Clothing Collection. How ABOUT YOUR DONATION?

Mrs. George Fleming and her new baby daughter arrived home last Monday evening.

Mrs. P. H. Fleming of Rocky Mountain House is a visitor in town for a few days last week.

Mrs. Bert Hoover who has been in poor health for some time now was taken to a Calgary hospital last Monday to undergo medical treatment.

The sympathy of the district goes this week to Mrs. A. E. Edlund whose father passed away in a Calgary hospital on Monday after a long illness.

Mrs. Edith Kurtz was taken to the hospital on Saturday and underwent an operation. At latest reports she was doing nicely.

The roads in the district are in deplorable state from the cutting up that they got in the recent wet spell. It is so that most of our men can get a little attention before they freeze.

Miss Cora Hall, N. of Clearbrook hospital spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hall returning to her position on Sunday evening.

Hughie (R. E. McIntyre) intends to drill a well at the rear of his residence at least the drill is there maybe our friend is waiting for someone to show him how to use it.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hansen of Burbank, California have been the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ellis and family. They left last Saturday to return to their home by way of Yellowstone Park.

Potato digging has been in order the past week with most of our citizens reporting small potatoes and a fair to medium crop. We are waiting to hear of Culver Chalmers digging his monster.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund and daughter Mary Karen were in Carmarby on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Edmund's father who died on Monday. He was one of the real pioneers of Alberta having settled in the Carmarby district in 1906.

Indications are that quite a number of cattle will be fed in this district this winter. With all kinds of frosted and flattened grain several feeders have already taken in their cattle and it is expected that many more than in former years will feed cattle on these crops.

## Is Your Name On The Honor Roll?

The following list of names has been selected for the Crossfield United Church Roll of Honour which will be unveiled next month.

The committee will appreciate it if any whose names have been omitted will get in touch with them as soon as possible so that additions can be made before Memorial Sunday.

Please contact Rev. J. V. Howey, Jas. Belshaw or Wm. Laut.

William Amery

K. Belshaw

Ellis Banta

C. Brandon

A. G. Brown

J. D. Carmichael

W. R. Emerson

A. M. Farrell

George Fleming

R. Fleming

J. J. Ferguson

Wm. Gault

Wm. Gault

Earl Hopper

M. Heywood

Wayne Hall

Wm. Harrison

R. M. Howey

Eric Hopkins

J. M. Johnson

E. O. Johnson

Russell James

E. Kingsey

G. Kingsey

Robert Laut

Albin Laut

Frank Mair

Mary March

B. Metherall

G. Metherall

D. A. McCallum

W. M. McCrimmon

A. McCrimmon

Clark McMillan

G. McDonald

G. M. O'Neill

E. M. O'Neill

Gordon O'Neill

T. Robinson

C. A. Russell

R. G. Shantz

E. Sharp

G. Sackett

R. Sackett

Mrs. H. Simpson

E. Tweedale

Wilma Thompson

J. W. Thompson

J. E. Thompson

E. H. Wylie

O. Walroth

R. Walroth

R. Wearmouth

Catherine Wylie

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

John Yelloweas

## CHURCH SERVICES

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Rev. J. M. Roe

Sunday, October 7th

Harvest Festival — 7.30 p.m.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH

Crossfield, Alberta

Services every Sunday at 11.00 a.m.

Bible study and Sunday School at 12.00 a.m.

UNITED CHURCH

Minister: Rev. J. V. Howey, B.A.

United Church services for Sunday, October 7th are:

Madden — 11.00 a.m.

Crossfield Sunday School at 11.00 a.m.

Crossfield Evening service 7.30 p.m.

Office Phone 5540. Res. Phone W9724

Dr. S. H. McClelland

Veterinary Surgeon

Calgary

322-324 Stockyards Building

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.

Crossfield - Alta.





## FACE LEANER DAYS

Talk Of Food On Voyage Across The Ocean

Civilians on an ocean voyage talk of food above all else. On an east-bound voyage from Canada in the S. S. Stratheden, the 500 civilian passengers knew they were leaving a land of plenty to face leaner days in the United Kingdom. They asked anxious questions about how their children would fare under severe rationing.

They heard strange tales. For instance, they were told of queues. There was the story told by a sailor of his home town where they have had the custom of welcoming home veterans with huge chalked signs on the walls such as "Welcome Home, Johnny, five years in prison camp." Now, he says, the signs read: "Welcome Home, Maggie, eight hours in the potato queue."

Canadians almost feel on the defensive in conversations with those who have experienced British rationing, and they explain the Dominion has rationing, too, even if it is not so severe. Sailors say the Canadian rationing is not very noticeable when they go ashore at Halifax or Quebec but they agree there must have been some food control to allow Canada to make the immense food contribution she has. They all know that, lean as their ration has been, it would have been even less had it not been for Canada. Even so, they are surprised at figures showing what Canadian producers have produced for them.

The statistical record of Canadian food shipments has been prepared in brief form by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture as follows: Exports in five years, 1930 to 1934 inclusive, and mainly to the United Kingdom—bacon and pork 2,000,000 pounds; beef (in 1934 and to June, 1945) 197,000,000 pounds; cheese 601,500,000 pounds; eggs 180,000,000 dozen; evaporated milk 189,000,000 pounds.

Of these, travellers said, the best known are dried or powdered eggs, an unmistakable product of Canada with a picture of a scarlet-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman on the package. This food has given sustenance in million of homes and everyone knows where it comes from. Quite as nutritious as shell eggs, it has not been a favorite dish, although welcome in hard times. The Mount still is heard that a good housewife can do anything with powdered eggs except like them. More Canadian eggs are being shipped in shell form as shipping space is easier.

## Mental Hospitals

Canada Needs More To Accommodate Increasing Number Of Patients

During the last 12 to 15 years of depression and war, the considerable increase in the mental population available in Canadian mental institutions has not been able to keep pace with the much greater increase in the number of mental patients.

Between 1931 and 1943, the latest year for which statistics have been issued, normal bed capacity increased by more than 50 per cent. The mental population over capacity was 10 per cent. at the end of 1943.

Coupled with the increase in mental disease from war, among both civilians and the armed forces, this points to the need of accelerated expansion of mental hospital accommodation. The progress that has been made in the recognition and treatment of mental and psychoneurotic ailments makes such a program a valuable if not essential item for inclusion amongst post-war reconstruction projects.—Montreal Gazette.

## The Farmer's Role

Canada Placed In Vanguard Of Nation's Chiefly By Agriculture

Again in the world, the time has come "when they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruninghooks." After every war, the ploughshares and pruninghooks are sorely needed. On the declaration of peace, the Canadian farmer, with his outworn machinery, looks forward to the time of full supply which includes a long list of necessary implements.

Throughout the war, the farm men and women of Canada met with courage and uncomplaining endurance the many demands made upon them even when it would appear that the impossible was being asked.

Agriculture has helped place Canada in the vanguard of nations. Now an opportunity presents itself for the Nation to place farm folk in the forefront under conditions and surroundings worthy of the victories of peace.—Simcoe Reformer.

## CONTINUED PROTECTION

Huge barrage balloons provided a protective umbrella over London and other British cities during the war years. They will continue to give protection to British civilians in the days of peace: Protection against rain and sleet instead of against bombs. The "dehulled elephants" are now being made into raincoats for British civilians.

## AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

All small boys' sweaters seem to go at the elbows. To postpone the day, darn the inside of the elbow with matching wool when the sweater is brand new.



AND MEAT RATIONING ON!—Great dane Joe Lee, owned by D. F. Fingard, Toronto, Ont., greets Mexican chihuahua, Bluebe, at the New Brunswick Kennel club's show. They were biggest and smallest entries.

## Not All Destructive

Many War Inventions Will Greatly Enrich Peace Loving Nations

War invention is not all destructive. Now that secrecy orders are lifted in Britain, the engineering world is learning of new appliances and achievements which, born of war necessity, will greatly enrich the nations which live at peace.

Dr. Charles W. Goodeve, a graduate of Manitoba University and son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. P. W. Goodeve of Winnipeg, who has been serving as Assistant Research Controller to the British Admiralty during the war years, has disclosed some of the new inventions.

Most useful in the coming development of airplane commercial transportation is the floating aerodrome worked out by the Naval Research Staff, and tested in quiet waters with models as much as 2,000 feet long. Admiralty scientists are now at work on a type to resist mid-ocean storms, with permanent staffs and repair and refueling crews. Where a rigid supporting structure would break under the carrying stresses of a sea-way, the floating airfield, supported on thousands of pontoons, is articulated to respond to the motion of heavy seas. It needs no elaboration to indicate the great value such floating airfields will have in the development of Atlantic and Pacific trans-ocean flying.

Another practical invention which we may soon see in use in our coastal waters is the "naul gun." Working like a pistol, firing sturdy two-inch nails by an explosive charge, it has been used by admiralty divers to seal up holes in hulls made by underwater mines. Many ships sunk by mines in the approach to Antwerp have been raised in record time by the use of the nail gun.

It's a tonic to turn from contemplation of some of the deadly weapons of war forced on humanity in defence of human freedom, to consider these, and other war inventions which go to the safeguarding and enrichment of life.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Had Huge Income

Hitler's Compensation From German People Nearly \$6,000,000 A Year

Adolf Hitler's compensation for leading the German people to war and destruction ranged from \$2,640,000 to nearly \$6,000,000 a year, records show.

These figures, deflating Dr. Fuehrer's boast that he was the only head of a state without a personal bank account, were unearthed from secret German budget records by the United States Army Financial Branch.

Besides his salary as chancellor, Hitler was paid \$100,000 a year as president of the Reich and five or more similar sums "to be spent as he saw fit," the researchers said. His income neared \$6,000,000 when he profited from special taxes in the third year of the war.

## HAS WHAT IT TAKES

"My husband," remarked a matron to a group of friends, "was a confirmed smoker with a tobacco heart when I married him a year ago, but today he never touches the weed."

"Good," said one of the group. "To break off a lifetime habit requires a strong will."

"Well, that's what I've got," said the wife.

## MADE HER FAMOUS

Mother Goose was born Elizabeth Foster in 1665 in England and only went in history because an irate son-in-law secretly put her verses in print to ridicule her.

## Showed Their Loyalty

Thousands Cheerred Britain's King And Queen On V-J Day

It was midnight, and a little boy standing on a chair was tired.

"Tubby," he asked for the 20th time in as many minutes, "when are the King and Queen coming?" The father's reply was lost in a crescendo of cheers, for as he spoke the door on the balcony over the main entrance to Buckingham Palace opened and through it walked Their Majesties.

So, one child was rewarded for an hour's waiting. And so, through that never-to-be forgotten first day of peace were a half million Londoners rewarded.

Six times Their Majesties appeared on the balcony on V-J Day and for each appearance there were 50,000 persons to greet them. Before that they drove from the palace to Westminster to open parliament and another 200,000 persons lined the route to cheer.

Britain, in victory, turned to its King and Queen as it turned to them in the early years of the war when there was no certainty there would be victory. Rarely in the past, said the veterans, was there a comparable demonstration of affection for royalty.

Somehow or other, in London on V-J Day, they just had to see the King and Queen.

"We pay tribute to something more than the institution of kings," the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee said in the House of Commons in moving the address to the King on the opening of parliament.

The bond uniting the King and Queen to their people, he said, "is no mere constitutional formality but the basis of the deep affection and understanding which I believe has been strengthened by the experiences through which we have passed."

Here, on the balcony, were two monarchs who symbolized for those Londoners the victory for which they had waited so long. Here were two monarchs who shared with them six years of war, who had endured bombing, whose own home, the palace, even now has boards for windows.

The King and Queen are so much and so intimately a part of our national existence that we are apt to forget that they are not. I am a writer in a London newspaper.

"In storm or sunshine it helps us all to know that they are there, and that why we turn toward them at the needle turns to the north."

## Mixing Foods

There Is No Scientific Basis For Popular Beliefs

Several popular beliefs about milk have no scientific basis, states the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. One is that fish and milk should not be eaten together. The folly of this idea, say the nutritionists, is proven by the fact that many people enjoy eating chowders made of fish and milk without suffering any ill effects.

The nutritionists explode another common belief that milk and an acid food such as oranges are harmful when served together. The fact that such a mixture makes the milk curdle probably caused this belief. The stomach acid, however, also turns milk into a curd. Actually, the curd produced in the stomach by a mixture of fruit acids and milk is finer and easier to digest than the milk curd produced by the stomach acid alone.

Still another belief is that milk is constipating. This is also untrue. There is sufficient residue from milk for normal intestinal functioning, state the nutrition experts.

## THE MULBERRY HARBOUR

The full time work, during over a year, of 20,000 British laborers, has been necessary for the building of the common cause alone used in the Mulberry floating harbour which contributed so much to the liberation of western Europe.

## POLAR FROST

"Ordeal by Ice", a National Film Board production, explains how through the latest invention of modern science, men have been able to undergo successfully the exacting hardships of the polar frost.

## "SOMEBODY HAS TO TEACH HIM A LESSON"



—Unseen in the Hartford Courant.

## HOUSING IN RUSSIA

Charges For Rent Much Lower Than In Canada

I have just been reading an interesting, and very informative article about housing in Russia. And one of the things I learned is that the people of that country pay a good deal less of their income for rent than do the people of our country.

I found, for instance, that in a check of the budgets of 80 families living in a Moscow apartment house it was found that the rent charged amounted to no more than two to five per cent of the total income of the tenants.

Just to give you an idea of the housing bill in Canada, as compared with this low figure, the average city dweller in this country is said to pay anything from 20 to 30 per cent of his salary in rent.

In Russia, rent is not charged for profit. The government, or the state, to co-operatives and to public organizations. Individuals may also own the houses in which they and their families live.

Vacant living accommodation in buildings belonging to the local government is allocated to citizens by an instruction issued by the housing board of the Soviet. Houses owned by individuals are entirely at the disposal of their owners.

## Volumes Removed

Codell Relating To Peppy's Library

War, like necessity, knows no law. It even compelled Magdalen College, Cambridge, to disrobe the sixth position in the codell of Peppy's will. That no books be ever carried out any whither but to the Master's lodge and not more thither than ten at any time, was the last clause which dispersed this unique collection. Some of the precious volumes went to the Royal Library at Windsor, some to the Fitzwilliam, others to country manors.

Nor were these precautions unnecessary, for bombs fell just across the river in Bridge Street and now a more insidious enemy has turned up. In the first-floor room of the second court, where the library has remained for many years dry rot has appeared, necessitating a new abridged floor. When this is provided and the damaged volumes have been reassessed in the twelve handsome presses of unpolished red oak in which Peppy originally deposited them, the eyes with anxiousness self arranged them.—Manchester Guardian.

## Not Interested

Game Of Golf Not Vigorous Enough For Winston Churchill

Mr. Churchill's political friends rubbed their eyes with amazement when they read that the Prime Minister as one of his relaxations at Hendays had sought the diversion of a round of golf. It is an ideal sport for the politician and many have been the efforts to get him interested in the game of golf.

Mr. Churchill, however, hardly indicates his attitude towards it as indicated by his observation that it would seem to offer an agreeable opportunity for idleness. The only vigorous sport to which he was addicted in his younger days was polo which he played with a vigorous and manly assault on political opponents during the general election, says a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal. He could never quite understand the enthusiasm for golf displayed by many of his political colleagues, and especially by Arthur James Balfour who would spend a couple of hours on end in the same bunker in order to accustom himself to playing out of sand.

## Wanted To Be Heard

Shoemaker Saw That Unusual Request Of Customer Was Granted

A Toronto shoemaker had a most unusual request in connection with his own export trade she will accumulate plenty. Whatever help Canada can give to the Dominion of Britain will, in the long run, be helping ourselves.

At the moment, Britain urgently needs supplies, but because of her losses and sacrifices she has no foreign exchange. Once she rebuilds her own export trade she will accumulate plenty. Whatever help Canada can give to the Dominion of Britain will, in the long run, be helping ourselves.

OTHER OBJECTIVES Sir George Paget Thomson, English scientist, said: "If there is another war and atomic bombs are being used, the number of people killed will be greater than in this war and might be less. . . . The objectives will be factories, not armies."

THE SHOES were made to his specification and the bridegroom was completely satisfied with the result. His squeaking shoes could be heard all over the church.

FLAG SIGNALS CODE The international code of flag signals is a great universal dictionary which needs no interpreter, regardless of the tongue spoken by those using it.

LARGE PLANT CELLO Hallicyette, or sea-bottles, a species of seaweed found off the coast of Bermuda, are the largest single plants in all plant life. After growing to the size of hen's eggs.

# Story About The Monster Dinosaurs Who Long Years Ago Roamed Badlands Of Alberta

(By Isabel M. Iredale in the Empire Digest)

"THE fevered imaginings of disordered brains" so scoffed the wisecracks of a few short years ago when colossal petrified bones were unearthed and reconstructed into monsters of improbable size and form. Today, however, scientists have provided indisputable proof that such a race—the dinosaurs—did once exist. Evidence also points to the fact that the badlands of Alberta in Western Canada was a favored habitat.

Bordering Calgary, "city of the foothills," situated east of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, is an island formed by the converging Bow and Elbow rivers. Connected by a bridge it makes an exquisite setting for the Calgary Zoo, which is unique in that it accommodates not only live, modern-day creatures from the four size replicas of the ancient race of reptiles—the dinosaurs—who once roamed these plains and ruled the world.

"Why," you will ask, "are the remains of these creatures so prevalent in Alberta if they inhabited the whole earth?"

This is the result of conditions existing at the time of dinosaur life and to conditions which have prevailed since. During the Mesozoic, or dinosaur age, Alberta was covered by a vast lowland of sea and marsh that stretched from the Gulf of Mexico up through the Great Plains of the Arctic.

Later various forces combined to alter all this. The earth cooled. Seas became dry. The world emerged as we know it today. The swamps—the paradise of the dinosaurs—disappeared. The dinosaurs became extinct. Their bones lie beneath the shifting sands.

A mighty river then forced a channel along what is known as the Red Deer Valley. It cut down through the deposits left by the seas. Today it is quite small but its work of discovery is done. Near the base of its deeply eroded banks is the stratum in which the dinosaur bones are found.

Though all these creatures were egg-laying reptiles they may be roughly divided into two main groups, allied on the one hand to crocodiles and on the other to birds. But these main groups fall again into a multitude of sub-types with a great diversity in form and size. Some were no bigger than a hen; others measured more than 80 feet from tip to tip.

The vegetarians were the largest land animals the world has ever seen. The carnivores were the most ferocious of all known flesh-eaters. Most dinosaurs had small heads, some were supplied with extremely large and heavy heads, but all types shared one peculiarity in common—all had incredibly tiny brains.

Stegosaurus, a heavier beast than a modern elephant, had a braincase 50 times smaller. But Stegosaurus like many of the larger types had a second, or a sacral brain at the base of the spine. The function of this nerve centre was the control of the hind limbs and the tail which was the principle means of both attack and defence.

Lacking a developed intelligence the flesh-eating dinosaur would have no hunting instinct. We can see it demonstrated in a modern-day cat or bear of prey. The ancient carnivore probably snuffed himself till some other creature moved past his line of vision which would be often, for life was prolific. Then he would strike with all the deadly power at his command.

Most frightful of all known flesh-eaters was Tyrannosaurus, King of the Tyrant Lizards. He stood erect on powerful hind legs terminating in three prongs capable of disemboweling an opponent at one lunge. Eighteen feet tall and 38 feet long he possessed an enormous head and colossal jaws armed with teeth 12 inches long. His forearms, in grotesque contrast, were no bigger than a man's. In spite of a massive body and long, heavy tail, he was active and agile and a ferocious fighter.

Among the dinosaurs forms the most fantastic are the armored types. These creatures were four-legged. Some gained a length of 50 feet and weighed in the region of ten tons. They bristled with knobs, scales and spikes placed in beautiful, geometric designs. Some sported not only two horns, but a third, built out upon the nose like that of the mythical unicorn. It is entirely probable that the ancient monster has in unearthing dinosaur remains and these were the inspiration for both the legendary dragon and the unicorn.

Nature's most extraordinary experiment, however, was during the Mesozoic period, was the highly developed three-toed, Pterodactyl, whose total weight would approximate but 25 pounds in spite of a wing spread of 22 feet. The long bones of Pterodactyl's body were of tubular construction—a principle used in airplane design—with walls no thicker than blotting paper. These were perforated to permit air to circulate

in them and give added lightness. His neck was long, strong and flexible with additional joints that gave great striking and thrusting power to the great of a wave. But nature, in an attempt to overcome gravity perhaps, made her animated flying machines so fragile that this spelled their defeat. They, too, disappeared some 60 million years ago.

The dynasty of the dinosaurs lasted 100 millions years. Man made his first primitive appearance one million years ago—60 million years after the dinosaurs became extinct. Their passing is no less dramatic than that of a mighty world-empire. That passing, however, was complete. In the short space of 200 years all these highly specialized creatures disappeared from the earth. Why? No man can say.

## Method A Success

Australian Farmers Tried New Way To Blotch Celery

Two young Australian farmers who recently grew celery in the irrigation area of Leston, New South Wales, have won themselves fame. They broke a record by growing celery successfully for the first time in the area; their produce was so good it topped sales at the Sydney market; and, in their experimental crop, they devised a way to cut down the cost of celery growing. In order to keep it white, growers have to keep killing up the soil around the sticks to keep out the sun. This means extra labor. The two Australian farmers blanch their celery successfully by putting tarred paper along each side of the row, clipping the paper together over the top of the celery, just allowing space for the leaves to push up.

A \$4,000,000 pencil factory, reportedly the largest in the world, is being built near Liverpool, England.

## Enjoying The Sights

Two Princesses Go On A Little Walking Tour

We were just turning in under the Horse Guards Arch when we were held up by a collection of cheering, laughing officers, and two pretty, laughing girls. The girls were simply dressed, each wearing a gay bandanna, gypsy fashion, to keep the rain off their curls.

"Look, that's Princess Elizabeth," said a wife, "and Margaret Rose." And she was right. Margaret Rose said it, someone gripped her arm. "Don't mention it out loud, please. They just want to enjoy themselves and be noticed a little as possible." The speaker was a tall, dark, anxious-looking detective, pretending hard to have nothing to do with the party but keeping a vigilant eye on them, and us—and keeping up a very quick pace, too, which was necessary if we were not to lose sight of them.

The Princesses looked bright and bonny. Princess Elizabeth was wearing a plain navy coat and dark velvet silk bandanna. Margaret Rose's coat was light blue, just as plain, and her bandanna was dark red. They both wore little stockings and low-heeled brown walking shoes. Up Whitehall they all went—never breaking the chain of handgrips, no matter how large the crowds coming toward them. They merely cheerfully raised their arms in an arch, and did a lancers step through to the other side just eight revelling officers and two young women, hand in hand, enjoying the sights—Aidan Thomson in London calling.

## Harmless As Dust

But New Insecticide DDT May Be Peril In Liquid

The insecticide, DDT, in dust form is absolutely harmless. But it may be harmful in some solvent forms and scientists are now conducting research to overcome any possibility of danger to the ordinary user. This was disclosed by the Swiss inventors of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) in their first American invention given at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. Dr. Paul Lauger, director of research for the company controlling the insecticide patent, acted as spokesman for himself and Dr. Paul Miller, discoverer in 1898 of the insecticidal qualities of DDT. He reported that as a powder the insecticide is safe, that while working with it scientists had breathed it in and swallowed it without suffering any harmful effects.

"It is not toxic," Dr. Lauger reported, "but in solvent form it may be and"—he emphasized—"could be absorbed through the pores and otherwise would become a potential danger."

The human ear, it is estimated, can distinguish 500,000 different tones.

## Meat Control Regulations Are Essential For Our Overseas Shipments To Be Met

UNLESS the Canadian people give wholehearted support to the reduction in their present meat consumption as required under the meat rationing plan, and unless Canadian cattle are marketed in an orderly manner, Canada will not be doing her full share in preventing starvation in Europe.

Even if farmers market their less desirable and off-grade cattle earlier than usual, Canada will not be able to achieve her current undertaking through the Combined Food Board in supplying meat to the United Kingdom and the liberated countries of Europe, said Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture and Canada's deputy member of the Combined Food Board.

Live-stock slaughter control regulations now in effect are absolutely essential if equitable distribution of domestic supplies is to be achieved and if the highest possible volume of meat for overseas shipment is to be provided, said F. S. Grisdale, administrator of meat and meat products for the Prices Board.

Canada's present position in regard to food supplies to semi-starving Europe is outlined in the following statement from the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

In April of this year representative Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments, together with other officials, met the authorities of the United States at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt to consider the world food situation which at that time showed serious deterioration. Following detailed investigation of the situation of basic food stuffs, recommendations for conserving, increasing and distributing supply were made to the respective Governments, and with some minor changes, were accepted by them.

Meat was found to be in one of the worst positions. With the utmost that could be done to reduce consumption in the supplying countries, and even in the United Kingdom, only relatively small quantities could be provided for the starving peoples. Canada's expected supplies for export were placed at: 200,000,000 lb. of carcasses and bones—about half a pound additional 25,000,000 lb. If it could be made available, 465,000,000 lb. of bacon, 114,000,000 lb. of canned meat. In the first six months of this year inspected plants in Canada slaughtered 738,000 head of cattle and the Canadian Meat Board exported the equivalent of: 80,000,000 lb. of carcasses beef, 335,000,000 lb. of bacon, 319,000,000 lb. of canned meat. As at August 22nd in the second six months of 1945 the Meat Board has secured for export only 3,500,000 lb. of carcasses beef. The estimated slaughter of cattle at inspected plants for the last half of 1945 is 825,000 head. This represents a weekly average slaughter of 32,000 head, or 2,000 head per week higher than in 1944. It is believed this can be accomplished if marketings are reasonably distributed but so far these marketings have not reached 30,000 head in any week. In the week ending August 18 stockyard marketings of cattle for all Canada were 27,257 head.

In Ontario in the early part of this year an average of nearly 10,000 head of cattle per week were slaughtered in inspected plants, whereas during the week beginning August 13 slaughtering totalled 7,019 head. At Winnipeg, the large slaughtering centre for Western Canada, over 12,000 head per week were slaughtered for a period of some weeks during last fall. For the week ending August 11 the inspected kill was 7,665 head and for the following 7,281 head.

It is clear, therefore, that the inspected plants from which exports must be derived are not operating to capacity. The only point at which temporary congestion has developed is at Toronto. This was due to special circumstances, including the temporary absence of labour, the holiday on V-J day and fire in a large slaughtering plant, which ordinarily would have received part of the Toronto cattle.

The slaughter of 225,000 head, it is estimated, will enable Canada to fulfil her canned meat undertaking but, even on the basis of restricted consumption, it will provide only another 80,000,000 pounds of beef for export. This will leave a deficit of 40,000,000 pounds, without taking into account the requested additional 85,000,000 pounds. In the face of this position, restriction of domestic consumption seems imperative.

Canada has been consuming, and will continue to consume, practically all the top grades of beef she produces. Before the war these top grades were consumed in quantities in Canada because the bulk of such beef was exported in live cattle to the United States. If that market is to open today exactly the same condition would prevail.

ABORIGINALS OWN LAND Since 1870, all the land in the Northwest Territories belongs to the Indians. The land cannot be sold to people of other nationalities, who can only rent for a limited time.

When used in an aircraft, the flight crew continually sees a picture of the ground below in any weather so that they are as familiar with conditions as they would be in their own houses. Trans-Canada Air Lines is carrying out experimental flights, in co-operation with the R.C.A.F. and the National Research Council, Ottawa, on wind landing, observer watch balloons in the stratosphere and detecting storms.

fluorescent picture of what radar sees.

This particular type is known as the "Plan Position Indicator," or P.P.I., which is radar in its latest advanced form. Visually recorded on this screen in the form of a dot is an aircraft in flight. This is accomplished by the "P.P.I." which is an electronic beam like a hand on a clock which circulates on the full face of the dial timed with the scanning antenna resulting in a

conference, operating the "Cathode Ray Indicator," radar's screen, which is similar to that used in television.

The lower picture shows B. B. Stevens, Trans-Canada Air Lines Superintendent of communications and electronic development, who returned to Canada a short time ago after attending the Third Commonwealth and Empire Conference on Radio in London and is now in Rio de Janeiro at the Third International Aeronautical Radio Conference.

## Blood Donors

Railway Workers From Lakeside To Pacific Coast Contributed Blood To Red Cross

More than 6,000 employees of the western, regional, Canadian National Railways, contributed blood to the Red Cross during the war and up to August 23 when the blood donor drive was closed, it was announced by Dr. Emmet Dwyer, regional medical officer.

"In many cities from the Lakeside to the Pacific Coast, employees of the C.N.R. contributed more blood to the Red Cross than any other industry, this being particularly true in Winnipeg and throughout the prairie provinces," said Dr. Dwyer.

In Winnipeg, blood was given by employees of the railway on 2,862 occasions, 2,432 contributions being made by men and 430 by women, individual donations running as high as seventeen.

## New For The Navy

Man From Lower Dock Is Civil Lord Of Admiralty

When Leading Stoker Walter Edwards goes aboard one of His Majesty's ships these days, a guard of honor springs to attention as the boy's plain shirt and a hand breaks out. The explanation is that Leading Stoker Edwards, of the Royal Navy, who made the most dangerous run of the war in the convoys to Murmansk, is now Civil Lord of Admiralty in the Labor Government. He is the first man from the lower deck to be elected to Parliament. The elevation would be starting in any company, but in the Royal Navy it can be little short of earth-shaking.

## A Tribute

Is Paid To Canada For Its Aid To Britain

A tribute to Canada's seemingly endless funds of goodwill for Britain was paid by the London Star in an editorial.

Under the heading "Generous," the Star said: "Canada has agreed to provide any dollars necessary for the financing of British and all sterling area purchases in the Dominion during the next few months. Further, if there is still something owing by us, Canada will simply postpone the presentation of the bill."

"Here once again is the most tangible evidence of Canadian loyalty and generosity toward the Mother Country."

## From Rags To Rugs

Rag bag stuffed with myriad old things? Get them out and greenhook, weave or braid them into colorful, practical floor coverings.

Fun to make, so ask the children to help. Instructions 7222 has directions for nine rugs; list of materials; pattern pieces if needed by you.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Free Press, 175 McDermott Avenue R., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Father's Name.

7222

by Alice Brooks

FOURTEEN FOR CHINA British newspapers have begun referring to it as "the Six Year's War." But for the Chinese it will more likely be remembered as the Fourteen Years' War, for the day of the "Incidents" of Japanese aggression against that war-riven country began in 1931.

Oil is Iran's greatest natural resource.

8638

## T.C.A. First Air Line To Use Radar's "Magic Eye"



The wonders of radar are being made available for civilian use and Trans-Canada Air Lines is the first commercial air line in the world to use the radar method of extending human vision by the use of radar waves in its application to civilian air transportation. In order to apply this wartime miracle to increase the safety of commercial air travel, an experimental radar station has been installed at T.C.A.'s operational headquarters at Stevenson Field, Winnipeg.

Two important working parts of the radar system are shown above. In the top picture is a rotating semi-cylindrical shaped antenna which sends out radio waves and then catches the returning echo.

The lower picture shows B. B. Stevens, Trans-Canada Air Lines Superintendent of communications and electronic development, who returned to Canada a short time ago after attending the Third Commonwealth and Empire Conference on Radio in London and is now in Rio de Janeiro at the Third International Aeronautical Radio Conference.

When used in an aircraft, the flight crew continually sees a picture of the ground below in any weather so that they are as familiar with conditions as they would be in their own houses. Trans-Canada Air Lines is carrying out experimental flights, in co-operation with the R.C.A.F. and the National Research Council, Ottawa, on wind landing, observer watch balloons in the stratosphere and detecting storms.

fluorescent picture of what radar sees.

This particular type is known as the "Plan Position Indicator," or P.P.I., which is radar in its latest advanced form. Visually recorded on this screen in the form of a dot is an aircraft in flight. This is accomplished by the "P.P.I." which is an electronic beam like a hand on a clock which circulates on the full face of the dial timed with the scanning antenna resulting in a

conference, operating the "Cathode Ray Indicator," radar's screen, which is similar to that used in television.

The lower picture shows B. B. Stevens, Trans-Canada Air Lines Superintendent of communications and electronic development, who returned to Canada a short time ago after attending the Third Commonwealth and Empire Conference on Radio in London and is now in Rio de Janeiro at the Third International Aeronautical Radio Conference.

## Meat Control Regulations Are Essential For Our Overseas Shipments To Be Met

UNLESS the Canadian people give wholehearted support to the reduction in their present meat consumption as required under the meat rationing plan, and unless Canadian cattle are marketed in an orderly manner, Canada will not be doing her full share in preventing starvation in Europe.

Even if farmers market their less desirable and off-grade cattle earlier than usual, Canada will not be able to achieve her current undertaking through the Combined Food Board in supplying meat to the United Kingdom and the liberated countries of Europe, said Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture and Canada's deputy member of the Combined Food Board.

Live-stock slaughter control regulations now in effect are absolutely essential if equitable distribution of domestic supplies is to be achieved and if the highest possible volume of meat for overseas shipment is to be provided, said F. S. Grisdale, administrator of meat and meat products for the Prices Board.

Canada's present position in regard to food supplies to semi-starving Europe is outlined in the following statement from the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

In April of this year representative Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments, together with other officials, met the authorities of the United States at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt to consider the world food situation which at that time showed serious deterioration. Following detailed investigation of the situation of basic food stuffs, recommendations for conserving, increasing and distributing supply were made to the respective Governments, and with some minor changes, were accepted by them.

Meat was found to be in one of the worst positions. With the utmost that could be done to reduce consumption in the supplying countries, and even in the United Kingdom, only relatively small quantities could be provided for the starving peoples. Canada's expected supplies for export were placed at: 200,000,000 lb. of carcasses and bones—about half a pound additional 25,000,000 lb. If it could be made available, 465,000,000 lb. of bacon, 114,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

In the first six months of this year inspected plants in Canada slaughtered 738,000 head of cattle and the Canadian Meat Board exported the equivalent of: 80,000,000 lb. of carcasses beef, 335,000,000 lb. of bacon, 319,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

As at August 22nd in the second six months of 1945 the Meat Board has secured for export only 3,500,000 lb. of carcasses beef. The estimated slaughter of cattle at inspected plants for the last half of 1945 is 825,000 head. This represents a weekly average slaughter of 32,000 head, or 2,000 head per week higher than in 1944. It is believed this can be accomplished if marketings are reasonably distributed but so far these marketings have not reached 30,000 head in any week. In the week ending August 18 stockyard marketings of cattle for all Canada were 27,257 head.

## Meat Control Regulations Are Essential For Our Overseas Shipments To Be Met

UNLESS the Canadian people give wholehearted support to the reduction in their present meat consumption as required under the meat rationing plan, and unless Canadian cattle are marketed in an orderly manner, Canada will not be doing her full share in preventing starvation in Europe.

Even if farmers market their less desirable and off-grade cattle earlier than usual, Canada will not be able to achieve her current undertaking through the Combined Food Board in supplying meat to the United Kingdom and the liberated countries of Europe, said Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture and Canada's deputy member of the Combined Food Board.

Live-stock slaughter control regulations now in effect are absolutely essential if equitable distribution of domestic supplies is to be achieved and if the highest possible volume of meat for overseas shipment is to be provided, said F. S. Grisdale, administrator of meat and meat products for the Prices Board.

Canada's present position in regard to food supplies to semi-starving Europe is outlined in the following statement from the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

In April of this year representative Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments, together with other officials, met the authorities of the United States at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt to consider the world food situation which at that time showed serious deterioration. Following detailed investigation of the situation of basic food stuffs, recommendations for conserving, increasing and distributing supply were made to the respective Governments, and with some minor changes, were accepted by them.

Meat was found to be in one of the worst positions. With the utmost that could be done to reduce consumption in the supplying countries, and even in the United Kingdom, only relatively small quantities could be provided for the starving peoples. Canada's expected supplies for export were placed at: 200,000,000 lb. of carcasses and bones—about half a pound additional 25,000,000 lb. If it could be made available, 465,000,000 lb. of bacon, 114,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

In the first six months of this year inspected plants in Canada slaughtered 738,000 head of cattle and the Canadian Meat Board exported the equivalent of: 80,000,000 lb. of carcasses beef, 335,000,000 lb. of bacon, 319,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

As at August 22nd in the second six months of 1945 the Meat Board has secured for export only 3,500,000 lb. of carcasses beef. The estimated slaughter of cattle at inspected plants for the last half of 1945 is 825,000 head. This represents a weekly average slaughter of 32,000 head, or 2,000 head per week higher than in 1944. It is believed this can be accomplished if marketings are reasonably distributed but so far these marketings have not reached 30,000 head in any week. In the week ending August 18 stockyard marketings of cattle for all Canada were 27,257 head.

## Meat Control Regulations Are Essential For Our Overseas Shipments To Be Met

UNLESS the Canadian people give wholehearted support to the reduction in their present meat consumption as required under the meat rationing plan, and unless Canadian cattle are marketed in an orderly manner, Canada will not be doing her full share in preventing starvation in Europe.

Even if farmers market their less desirable and off-grade cattle earlier than usual, Canada will not be able to achieve her current undertaking through the Combined Food Board in supplying meat to the United Kingdom and the liberated countries of Europe, said Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture and Canada's deputy member of the Combined Food Board.

Live-stock slaughter control regulations now in effect are absolutely essential if equitable distribution of domestic supplies is to be achieved and if the highest possible volume of meat for overseas shipment is to be provided, said F. S. Grisdale, administrator of meat and meat products for the Prices Board.

Canada's present position in regard to food supplies to semi-starving Europe is outlined in the following statement from the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

In April of this year representative Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments, together with other officials, met the authorities of the United States at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt to consider the world food situation which at that time showed serious deterioration. Following detailed investigation of the situation of basic food stuffs, recommendations for conserving, increasing and distributing supply were made to the respective Governments, and with some minor changes, were accepted by them.

Meat was found to be in one of the worst positions. With the utmost that could be done to reduce consumption in the supplying countries, and even in the United Kingdom, only relatively small quantities could be provided for the starving peoples. Canada's expected supplies for export were placed at: 200,000,000 lb. of carcasses and bones—about half a pound additional 25,000,000 lb. If it could be made available, 465,000,000 lb. of bacon, 114,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

In the first six months of this year inspected plants in Canada slaughtered 738,000 head of cattle and the Canadian Meat Board exported the equivalent of: 80,000,000 lb. of carcasses beef, 335,000,000 lb. of bacon, 319,000,000 lb. of canned meat.

As at August 22nd in the second six months of 1945 the Meat Board has secured for export only 3,500,000 lb. of carcasses beef. The estimated slaughter of cattle at inspected plants for the last half of 1945 is 825,000 head. This represents a weekly average slaughter of 32,000 head, or 2,000 head per week higher than in 1944. It is believed this can be accomplished if marketings are reasonably distributed but so far these marketings have not reached 30,000 head in any week. In the week ending August 18 stockyard marketings of cattle for all Canada were 27,257 head.



## Shelters For Hogs

(Experimental Farms News)  
The comfort of pigs has much more to do with growth and profit than may be generally realized. As pigs are very sensitive to cold and heat, a warm shelter for cold weather and a cool shady place in hot weather will pay the owner well in extra gains and general health of the pigs, says E. Van Nise, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Summer shade can be easily provided. Where natural shade of trees or buildings is inadequate, a few posts, a bit of scrap lumber or poles with a few bran bags is sufficient to provide greater comfort during the hot days. In the case of white pigs care is necessary with young stock in the spring, or after pigs have been housed for a time, to prevent sunburning and a retarding of growth.

Winter shelters for breeding or growing stock need not be expensive. In fact a straw shed well constructed and liberally supplied with bedding is sufficient for sleeping quarters. Feeding may be done in the open in mild winter weather, but a windbreak is usually needed for the winter of northwestern Saskatchewan or pigs will frequently return to the sleeping quarters before they take a normal quantity of feed. A frame building large enough for both feeding and sleeping quarters is satisfactory for feeders in winter, but breeding stock benefit by more exercise.

A good arrangement for providing exercise for breeding stock is to have the sleeping quarters approximately fifty yards from the feeding shelter. If farrowing time is to come in winter some artificial heat is desirable, at least sufficient to prevent chilling temperatures in the pen until the pigs are a few days old. The common pig brooder may be too expensive where there are but few farrowings during the winter. For one or two winter litters space may often be provided in a building where sufficient other stock is housed to prevent the temperature from becoming low.

After a few days, the litter may be moved to another shelter if desired, but the newborn pig should be protected from cold temperatures at first.

The pig cabin is useful for farrowing in moderate weather and convenient for housing a few pigs at any season. By banking the cabin with manure and straw it can be made comfortable for growing or mature stock even in cold weather. It should be constructed on skids for convenient moving to clean ground, so important to the

health of young pigs.

Plans for a hog cabin or pig barn are free upon application to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm, or to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Chocolate Frosting

Two squares of unsweetened chocolate, 1 can sweetened condensed milk and 1 tablespoon of water.

Melt chocolate in the top of a double boiler. Add milk and stir over rapidly boiling water for five minutes or until the mixture thickens. Add water and cool. Spread on the cold cake. This makes enough to cover the top and sides of a loaf cake, tops of two nine-inch layers or 24 cup cakes.



Back comes the trig and trim reefer for another season of useful and attractive service. Black woolen is used for this classic slim and simple reefer cut on double-breasted lines with self-covered buttons. There are inset arrows at the shoulders, and the sleeves are seamed at the outer arm with fairly loose armholes. It has a half belt in back and slit pockets at the hips.

## Good Planning

The town of Vegreville, east of Edmonton, boasts some 2,000 people. The other day 2,000 people gathered for the official opening of the town's new \$40,000 swimming pool. Vegreville citizens are proud of their enterprise, as well they might be.

The pool is the regulation size, 100 feet by 25 feet, with eight feet of water at the deep end. Chlorinated water that has been filtered and heated passed through the pool at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. A handsome facade for the structure has been provided, with 900 lockers for the patrons, and a staff of six looks after the operation of the plant.

But that is only half the story. The community has set aside eight acres of land in the residential district on which it will continue construction of various community playground and other projects until \$100,000 has been spent. We can imagine how much more attractive Vegreville will be for both young and old when the memorial project is completed. Incidentally the park is to include a tourist camp.

What Vegreville has done other smaller towns of Alberta can do in the post-war years. Such community undertakings will go a long way to make Alberta a more attractive place in which to live and bring up a race of hardy people.—Lethbridge Herald.

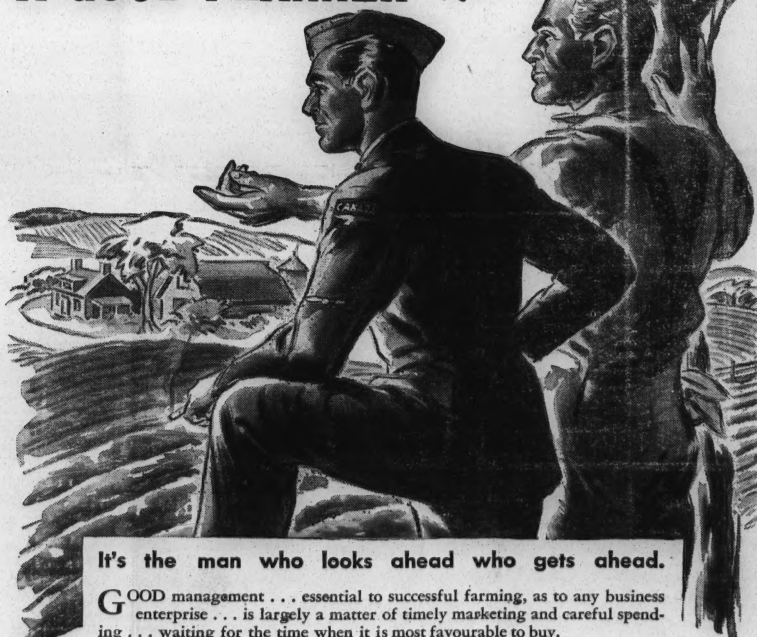
The Innisfail Municipal Hospital has purchased the A. A. Graham residence and will use it for a nurses' home. The price was \$4500.

WE'LL JUST HAVE TO TAKE A SMALLER SLICE

by Collins



## A GOOD FARMER IS A GOOD PLANNER



It's the man who looks ahead who gets ahead.

GOOD management . . . essential to successful farming, as to any business enterprise . . . is largely a matter of timely marketing and careful spending . . . waiting for the time when it is most favourable to buy.

We all want things now . . . things we have not been able to get for the past several years. Some of these things are necessities . . . some are things that will contribute to our comforts and pleasures.

Eventually, these things will be more plentiful. By waiting a little longer we will help to keep prices of things we need at lower levels and we will buy at better advantage when we do buy.

Meantime we can invest our savings in the safest securities obtainable . . . Victory Bonds. More Victory Bonds will be offered this Fall. They pay 3% interest . . . double bank interest . . . and they are "liquid capital".

If we need cash in an emergency any bank will buy Victory Bonds at any time. And any bank will loan money on Victory Bonds.

The Ninth Victory Loan will be our last opportunity to buy Victory Bonds for a whole year, so buy double this time—the same rate of savings as in previous loans will pay for twice as many bonds over the 12 month period.

FARMERS CAN BUY VICTORY BONDS ON CONVENIENT DEFERRED PAYMENTS THROUGH ANY BANK

... just sign a short form letter which Victory Loan Salesmen carry (banks have copies) ordering the bank to buy Victory Bonds for you. Pay 5% when ordering and the balance at any time during the next 12 months. The interest the bonds earn pays the interest on the bank loan.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

## DIALS WITHOUT HANDS

Captain Allan Piper, of Cornwall, Ont., has no hands. He lost them overseas. But he can now dial a telephone number, make intricate toys in his home workshop, work his own garden and handle his pre-war job as foreman in a paper mill. How he does it will be shown in the new Victory Loan movie, "Valiant Company," to be shown throughout Canada soon. The purchase of Ninth Victory Loan bonds will help thousands of other Canadians to overcome physical handicaps incurred in their battle for Canada's freedom.



The Wheat Pools have brought about . . .

## Narrowed price spreads

as between tough and dry grain and as between street and carload lots.

Wheat was handled in the 1944-45 crop year on a narrower margin than has ever existed in North America and probably in the World.

It is the duty and privilege of the grain producers of this province to deliver their wheat to ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS.

Alberta Wheat Pool

**OVERCOATS  
ARE NOT RATIONED**WINTER WILL SOON BE HERE. PUT YOUR  
ORDER IN EARLY TO AVOID DELAY

OLDS ELKS' CARNIVAL — SEPTEMBER 20-22

**E. KING**

Agent for Top Top Tailors

Olds, Alberta

**WHAT GARMENT  
HAVE YOU FOR  
A LITTLE CHILD?**

Thousands are going cold in war-torn countries. All available used clothing, blankets, footwear, in serviceable condition is needed urgently. Rush your bundles, today, to the nearest Post Office or Collection Depot.

OCT. 1 to 20

**NATIONAL  
CLOTHING COLLECTION**

This ad is sponsored by

Laurie Smith — Real Estate and Insurance  
Phone 59 OLDS, Alberta**Sign your Name for Victory  
BUY VICTORY BONDS****FOR LONG SERVICE USE THE GREAT  
GOODYEAR ALL-WEATHER****COMPLETE  
GOODYEAR  
TIRE SERVICE**  
JOHN THOMPSON & SON  
Phone 154 Olds, Alberta**Road Manners**

Good manners of auto drivers are tested by a new experimental device in the Franklin Institute Museum (Philadelphia) in the hope that accidents on the road may be reduced. As you sit in the driver's seat of a stock model automobile you stare for three minutes at a color movie of a road on which you think you are driving. You are confronted one after another with seven light spots. If you wriggle out of each politely and safely, in ten tests of this new method focuses on attitude.

**ELEMENTARY!**

Marooned on a sandy South Pacific island, two sailors were making a careful search for anything edible. "With all this sand," muttered one, "I'm sure there must be some spinach around here!" — Wall Street Journal.

**Value of Wheat Board**

The operations of the Canadian Wheat Board have been of incalculable value to wheat producers during the war years. During most of those years the surplus was extremely burdensome, reaching at one time the enormous total of six hundred million bushels. Nevertheless, the Wheat Board was able to store this grain until the time came when it was needed and sales could be effected. The money received from such sales did not go to the hands of speculators, but went direct to farmers in the form of final payments on participation certificates.

The Canadian Wheat Board was set up only after long agitation by the Canadian Wheat Pools and farm organizations in the prairie provinces. The one achievement of obtaining the Wheat Board was worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the wheat producers of Western Canada.—The Budget.

**TAKE HEART!**

A country lad, observing a city fisherman on the bank of a stream, asked, "How many fish ya got, Mister?" "None, yet," was the reply. "That ain't bad," observed the boy. "There was a feller fished here for two weeks and he didn't get any more than you got in half an hour!"—Hollywood Reporter.

**NO TAX SALE AT  
KELOWNA THIS YEAR**

For the first time in the history of the City of Kelowna, B.C., a property tax sale will not be held this year. There is no property in tax arrears, and therefore the annual sale will be cancelled this year. Although this is a record in itself, it is not surprising in view of the hundreds of homes that are being constructed in Kelowna at the present time.

**KAISER'S NEW AUTO  
OUT OF ORDINARY**

Vancouver, Wash.—A few people who glimpsed Henry Kaiser's new automobile last week said it was "definitely out of the ordinary." It appeared to have a box-type aluminum frame, front-wheel drive and four-cylinder motor in front of the front wheels. Kaiser officials said it "may not be the final design."

**Precipitation Records  
At Alberta Stations**

Total since April 1st, 1945:

	Actual	Normal
Foremost	8.40	11.05
Medicine Hat	5.71	8.13
Manyberries	3.34	8.84
Cowley	12.48	10.30
Macleod	12.75	9.16
Cardston	13.58	13.19
Lethbridge	10.48	9.08
Vauxhall	8.49	9.01
Brooks	8.13	7.82
Empress	2.29	8.33
High River	14.22	11.47
Vulcan	9.25	9.07
Drumheller	7.32	10.68
Hanna	7.06	10.51
Olds	9.75	11.45
Calgary	12.98	11.27
Three Hills	9.98	9.33
Strathmore	10.76	10.07
Gleichen	9.74	9.26
Viking	7.79	9.43
Sedgewick	7.02	10.11
Hardisty	8.57	9.55
Coronation	8.31	8.12
Hughenden	8.74	9.05
Red Deer	10.85	12.27
Lacombe	12.41	11.34
Wetaskiwin	10.81	10.72
Stettin	8.59	10.06
Camrose	8.86	11.34
Jasper	6.30	8.80
Rocky Mt House	15.11	12.02
Vegreville	9.84	12.15
Lloydminster	6.81	8.74
Calmar	7.67	12.31
Edmonton	6.20	11.78
Edson	8.64	11.75
Glendon	8.97	9.80
Campe	9.73	11.81
Albion	8.94	10.80
La Biche	9.57	10.70
High Prairie	6.51	9.60
Kluso	3.68	8.29
Beveridge	5.38	8.07
Grande Prairie	3.47	9.70
Fairview	5.08	7.38
Ag River	4.96	8.43
Fort Vermilion	3.83	7.61
Fort McMurray	7.86	8.40
Fort Smith	6.37	8.44

\*Incomplete.

George Elmore Morrison, Bramp-

ton, will agree that when Prices

Board regulations state that

"offering" a car for sale above

ceiling price is an offence, they

mean just that. Recently, Mr.

Morrison was fined \$5,000 for

"offering" to sell his 1943 Plymouth

De Luxe sedan for \$5,000 when the

ceiling was \$1,521.

It Does Not Pay

ton, will agree that when Prices

Board regulations state that

"offering" a car for sale above

ceiling price is an offence, they

mean just that. Recently, Mr.

Morrison was fined \$5,000 for

"offering" to sell his 1943 Plymouth

De Luxe sedan for \$5,000 when the

ceiling was \$1,521.

**What Can You Spare?**

YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE... In Europe 18,000,000 people are suffering from need of clothing. In China are many millions more. In Greece, six persons out of seven have no shoes. In Belgium one family of eight had only one shirt. In Jugoslavia a death notice brings crowds wanting to buy the deceased's clothing. Such statements could be multiplied many times.

**BURLAP SKIRTS**, instead of real pants, and no shoes, stockings or underwear is the war-imposed style for this homeless Greek boy and thousands like him. To help protect these war victims against cold and disease, round up all your serviceable used clothing for the National Clothing Collection which will be carried throughout Canada from October 1st to the 20th. The drive is sponsored by the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund and distribution to the liberated peoples of Europe will be under the direction of U.N.R.R.A.**What is Being Done About It?**

There will be a collection of used clothing which can be spared without replacement. If washable, it should be washed, but not ironed. All should be clean and sanitary, but need not be dry-cleaned. (See list below.)

**List of Articles Needed**

Suits, men's women's and children's. Odd coats, skirts, trousers, women's dresses, houses and aprons. Overcoats—men's, women's and children's. Jackets of all sizes. Scarves and shawls. Footwear—(fastened firmly in pairs). Blankets and any other type of garment, likely to be useful.

**When Do You Bring It?**

Between October 1st and October 20th.

**Where Do You Take It?****The Elks Hall, Olds****WANTED**

Knitted caps, woollen wraps, Shawls and smocks, and heavy socks, Low-heeled shoes, if you have spurs. Have them mated, tied in pairs; Dresses, work clothes, corals, Underwear and overalls. Robes pyjamas, sweaters, skirts, Top-coats, jackets, suits and shirts; Infants' garments, bedding, place-goods. All of these are your "lend-lease" goods!

So start collecting—make your rounds.

For MILLIONS OF POUNDS.

**Fruit Bars**2 Eggs  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
1/4 teaspoon vanilla  
1/4 cup candied fruit or citron  
or raisins  
1/4 cup chopped nuts  
1/2 cup of flour  
1/4 teaspoon baking powder  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 package chocolate bits  
1/4 cup shortening  
Sift and measure flour. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon. Beat eggs until light and fluffy. Add sugar gradually and continue to beat. Add vanilla, citron and nuts and blend well. Stir in dry ingredients. Stir in chocolate and melted shortening.

Spread in a shallow pan which

has been greased or lined with

waxed paper. Bake in a moderate

oven until delicately browned.

Cut into squares while slightly

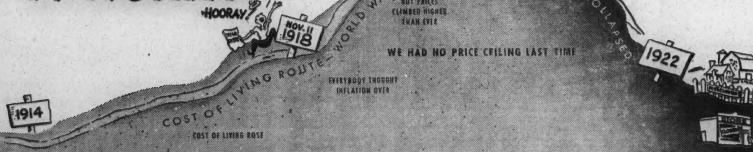
warm and sprinkle with powdered

sugar. These cookies require 20

to 25 minutes baking (moderate

oven) and will make 16 two-inch

squares. Weight one pound.

**We had it before...  
LET'S NOT HAVE  
IT AGAIN!****The Worst Inflation came after the last war  
NOW is the Real Testing time ...**

Victory has been won on the battle front—but we must not relax our efforts if we are to continue to avoid the evils of inflation and deflation.

We are rapidly moving towards the day when shortages will be overcome—but reconversion takes time.

The danger of inflation and its black shadow—deflation—will last as long as goods are not enough to meet demands.

The ending of the war brings the temptation to scramble for things we've been without, and to offer to pay any price to get them.

That's the way inflation gets started. Inflation with its soaring cost of living is bad enough.

But inflation is always followed by deflation with its falling prices, bankrupt business, unemployment and distress. Deflation would be a calamity that would involve every man, woman and child in Canada.

The only controls that are being maintained are those that aid the production of needed supplies and their speedy and fair distribution to the public, and which prevent an inflationary price rise.

As soon as conditions warrant, these will be dropped.

Until industry gets back to normal production, price ceilings, rationing and some controls are a necessary safeguard for everyone of us.

Keep them working.

**IT'S YOUR JOB AND YOUR SAVINGS THAT ARE AT STAKE**

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation and unemployment later.



## BRITISH HEROISM IN BURMA CAMPAIGN

Too Little Is Known About The Work Done By The British Army

Before the vast feats of heroism in the war are over-shadowed by the mundane affairs of peace some public tribute is due to the British Tommies, the Gurkhas, the Chindits, and the American flyers who fought Japan's best troops in the jungles of Burma and finally destroyed them. Compared to the fame of the 8th British Army, Lt. Gen. Sir William Slim's 14th British Army is almost unknown to Canadians, yet the hardships it overcame and the battles it won were no less magnificent than the achievements of Montgomery's men.

Of the Burma campaigns from 1942 to 1945 it can be said they were the least publicized of any in the war, yet they were as important as any which took place in the Pacific up to the present year and they called for physical stamina and courage equal to that demanded of troops in any other theatre.

Burma was the barrier to the Japanese driving towards India. They held Indo-China and Siam and Malaya and if they had succeeded in gaining complete control of Burma, the Axis dream of Rome and the Japs meeting somewhere in the Middle East might have been achieved. For a time the Japanese did control the Burma Road thereby cutting the Allied overland route to China. To stop the crushing enemy Sir Harold Alexander, soon to become Governor-General of Canada, was sent to Burma in 1942 where he fought a stubborn rearguard action and prevented an attack on India. Later, Gen. Alexander's services were required in North Africa and the task of leading the British Expeditionary Force driving them from Burma fell to others. Amongst the first and most capable of these was Brig. Orde Wingate, a professional soldier specializing in guerrilla warfare. Later many capable generals appeared, but Wingate and his raiders carved a record of their own in the Burmese jungles.

The physical elements and nature were scarcely less formidable than the Japanese soldiers in Burma. The country is two-thirds mountain, running north and south. So thick is the jungle that the sea in an army corps cannot be seen in the event of a fall is between 150 and 250 inches a year and the temperatures range up to 105 degrees and the humidity to 95. For five months the monsoon wind of cyclonic intensity, blows and brings rain from the Bay of Bengal. Roads which yesterday carried tanks and guns may be washed off the side of a hill tomorrow. Advancing armies must literally cut their way through the bamboo with machetes.

Against such nature obstacles ordinary military marches were often impossible. Wingate and his officers provided a revolutionary answer—the establishing and supplying by air troops behind the enemy lines. Eventually whole divisions were flown in and provided with tanks and guns to attack and destroy the Japanese communication lines. It is not possible to detail the campaigns and the fighting which followed in British in Mandalay and Rangoon, but the consequences to the Japanese are to be seen in Admiral Mountbatten's report. Between February 1, 1944, and April 30, 1945, the enemy's 15th, 28th and 33rd armies were wiped out and 347,000 of their troops were casualties, almost a third of them killed.

In an order of the day to the Allied troops Admiral Mountbatten said: "You have given the enemy such a beating and harried them so hard that the vaunted Japanese army, about whose toughness and fanaticism we have heard so much, has in some cases pulled out rather than face your final assault."

The Burma campaigns revealed the white man physically and mentally the superior of the Jap—Toronto Telegram.

## The Greatest Discovery

Freeing Of Atomic Energy Is Something Absolutely New

Sir John Anderson, who has been in executive control of atomic research in Great Britain for four years, paid a visit to America in the summer of 1943, travelling incognito for greater security, to interview four eminent men, Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State; General Marshall, U.S. Chief of Staff; Dr. Bush, Director of U.S. wartime scientific research, and Dr. Conner, head of Harvard. Sir John regards the splitting of the atom as the greatest discovery ever made in physical science, and as opening up far greater possibilities than Faraday's "discovery" of electric energy. The existence of electricity had been known for centuries. There has always been lightning. But the freeing of atomic energy is something absolutely new. Sir John thinks it will be "a long job" developing its uses for peace, and that the first step must be discovering how to utilize atomic energy for heat. The rest will follow. A London correspondent of the *National Journal* reports that Professor Sir Alfred Egon of the War Cabinet's Scientific Advisory Committee recalls that for a long time scientists thought to explode one atom might set off all the others with endless chain reactions. "There are safeguards," he says, "there are safeguards!"

## A Personal Narrative

Report Says Churchill Intends Writing History Of World War

A London correspondent of the *Ottawa Journal* reports the exhilarating news that Mr. Churchill is writing his personal narrative of the war. It will be a war record compiled from his personal standpoint and that of Great Britain, and the Atlantic chapters will be his permission to draw on all confidential documents and private military dispatches for this purpose. His writing his personal narrative of the war is far more intimate and commanding, and given the health and strength to complete the work, his projected volume should be of transcendent interest and importance. No other living man could give such a true inside picture of the most dramatic chapters in the world's history. There will be an immense popular demand in all countries for such a record, and now that arranging will be Churchill's account, he has talks with Comrade Marshal Stalin. For at least a year, however, whilst the *National Journal* reports that Mr. Churchill will lead the Opposition in the new Parliament.

## There Are Two Ways

Writer In Buffalo Paper Tells How To Eat A Peach

Mr. Billings in the *Buffalo Courier-Express*, says: There are two ways of eating a peach. The first is the most delicious way, is to begin by peeling it and then cut off modest slices and pass them into the mouth. But, unless you are a skillful craftsman, you will cut off the most luscious part of the peach along with the skin. Furthermore, in peeling the peach you will ruin the juice, which makes an inedible stain. Even if you still get the juice on your shirt you will get it on your hands. Then your hands will defile anything you may touch. You will have to hold them up and wait away from you and attract attention by shouting "What shall I do with these?" To that nobody has a satisfactory answer, since finger bowls went out with the war. A simpler and swifter way is to break the peach in half, remove the stone and quickly put one half in your mouth and eat all before the juice has time to squirt. Let the second half follow in rapid succession. No fuss, no confusion, no jumping up. But be prepared for reproaches of "What dreadful manners!" and "My what a pig!"

Let the second half follow in rapid succession. No fuss, no confusion, no jumping up. But be prepared for reproaches of "What dreadful manners!" and "My what a pig!"

## Another Discovery

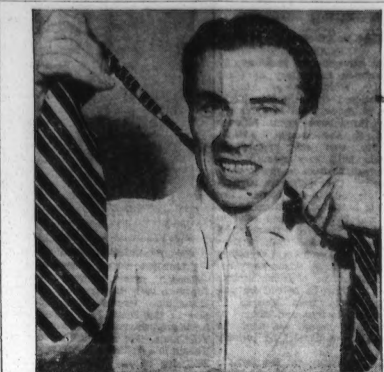
Scientists Are Now Experimenting With Mold From Human Hair

A mould from human hair may yield a penicillin-like remedy for typhoid fever and some kinds of dysentery. A red dye or pigment produced by the mold stops the growth of other germs. Dr. L. Rosenthal of Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, announces the discovery in *Science*. Penicillin has no effect on typhoid-dysentery germs. "The red mold-pigment, if it proves effective, is a remedy, could be given by mouth," Dr. Rosenthal says. Tests to determine whether it is poisonous and whether it would affect the germs in the body as well as in cultures are now under way—*New York Times*.

## BURIED CITIES

Heinrich Schliemann discovered the buried cities in the ruins of Troy. The mound itself was about 125 feet high, but all nine buried cities were found after digging only 10 feet.

Egypt has 12,000 square miles of arable land in the Nile valley and the delta below Cairo.



HE SIMPLY CAN'T TIE THAT TIE—Can you tie that? Men, here's a man who hasn't had a tie on in five years. When he did get one, he couldn't knot it properly. Camille Reese, 35, has just returned to Canada after five years in German concentration camps. Picked up by the Gestapo in Tourhout, Belgium, June, 1940, he just never had a tie to wear and so he really forgot how to tie one. Visiting relatives in Belgium before the war, Camille, born in Deloraine, Man., was interned as a British subject, and although never treated too roughly by the enemy, nearly starved to death. He lost 50 pounds. A few months ago he was liberated by the 8th Army in Austria. With him were 500 Britons and about 50 other Canadians. Camille arrived in Canada in the non-descript clothes given him by his German captors—minus a tie. Vincent Crompton, Red Cross welfare officer, gave him a complete outfit. "I almost choked myself to death knotting the tie," said Camille. At first he thought it would be simple. But soon it looked as though he had his arm in a sling. Next it was a hangman's knot, at which he cried aloud in utter despair. But Mary, a neighbor downstairs, heard him call for aid. In a trice—it was that simple for her—she had untangled the tie, knotted it properly and left Camille in smiles, ready for that new job he already has lined up.

Some Of It Yields Agar, A Substitute For Gelatine

Seaweed has been used for many years in the East for commercial purposes and for food, but it is only of recent date that America has discovered that some of her seaweeds yield agar, which is useful for soups, ice cream, as an adhesive, and for many purposes where gelatine has been used. It can be used as a sizing for paper and cloth, in canned fish, pastries, and even as sausage casings. The immediate species used for these purposes is known as *Gracilaria confervoides*, and grows in Atlantic waters.

## THE DOG OBJECTED

Margaret Aitken tells the following good story about the opera singer Marjorie Lawrence, who recently returned from an overseas entertainment tour. The singer, tired of her command performance at Buckingham Palace, said she led out a high C which produced a howl from Queen Elizabeth's little dog, Cracker, that could be heard all over London. The English papers interpreted the incident this way: "Crackers has crack at opera."

## JUST HEAR PROPELLER

To a person on the ground the larger portion of the noise made by an airplane in flight is a result of the rhythmic sound of the propeller. Anti-aircraft listening devices hear first the pulsations of the engine.

Muslims were imported into England from India in the late 1600's.



QUEBEC HOME CONTINUALLY BANGED BY AUTOS—The Clouthier family of the village of Chateau Richer, Que., live in a house that is so close to the side of the road it takes constant punishment from motor cars, trucks and buses. The old French house was already built when the British took Quebec from the French in 1760. Now the trucks are trying to take the house... in bits. "Fifteen times as I remember I have filled in holes," says Lawrence Clouthier, the present resident owner, who is a bit tired of constant repair work in whitewashed stone and lean-over roof. The one-and-a-half storey house of the old French style, with its front door in the back, is made from field stone. The walls are 30 inches thick, but of loose stone. The last crash was in June, Mrs. Clouthier said, adding that the roof had only been fixed the week before from a truck crashing into it one dark night. The roof still shows the marks of the truck, and has jagged edges sticking out. "I don't know whether to fix it again this summer or not," he added, watching the steady stream of tourist cars that crowd the road now that gasoline rationing is behind us. Mostly the cars damage the upstairs store room, but once in a while the living-sitting room with its fireplace in the corner nearest the river suffers more. Above photo shows Eugene Vesina shaking fist at trucker F. Tanguay.

## Youth Hostelling

New Movement Has Spread From Coast To Coast

A chain of Canadian youth hostels stretching from Calgary to Banff in Alberta has now been completed. Recently the National Parks Bureau at Ottawa made available to the Canadian Youth Hostels association a dwelling formerly used by the caretaker of the animal paddock in Banff National Park. The cabin, which is in a very picturesque location about one mile from the town of Banff, has been cleaned up and painted and now provides comfortable home quarters for youth hostellers using the Calgary-to-Banff route. The new hostel is in charge of a house parent; the first to sign the visitor's book was Miss Verne Mae Fuller, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The route from Calgary to Banff closely follows the famous and beautiful Bow river winding through the foothills and deep into the heart of the Canadian Rockies. It is served by several youth hostels at convenient points. On reaching Banff, youth hostellers have a choice of numerous alpine hikes through Banff National Park all radiating from the town of Banff. They include trips to Bow Falls, the hot springs, the golf course, the fish hatchery, Sundance canyon, Stony Sprock mountain, Tunnel mountain, Mount Rundle and the summit of Sulphur mountain, to mention only a few. Most of these trails hikers provide excellent opportunities to observe wildlife in its natural state. Big game animals, including moose, caribou, and mountain goats, are numerous in Banff National Park, and photographs of them adorn the snapshot albums of many trail hikers.

Yorens are giving the youth hostellers a glimpse of the past. The light orientation an architect figures out when he decides which room should have sunny southern exposure. Fluorescent fixtures super-imposed on homes already decorated will make a slight change in the appearance of colors, patterns, and textures. The red, rose and brown. The change is not sufficiently large to upset most decorating schemes, but light experts caution that the fabrics and colors you plan to use under this lighting wherever possible.

## A Prisoner's Prayer

A Canadian Officer When He Was A Prisoner, Writes A Poem

A Canadian officer who was a prisoner of war in Japanese hands was wondering if the war was ever going to end, a Canadian officer wrote a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

## PREDICTS NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM

Fluorescent And Indirect Lights Through Windows Glow Over Rooms

Thousands of war-working women, accustomed to well-illuminated plant interiors, are going to see the light when they settle down to being somebody again. They're going to flick on their electric switches, and realize something is missing. That something will be fluorescent light, says designer Lurelle Guild, who predicts a bright future for post-war homes with the slender "pencil lights". The things he promises they will accomplish would make Aladdin and his lamp look like amateurs. There'll be light tubes eight feet long and less than an inch wide to throw an even, shadowless, good-to-the-eye light. There'll be daylight all hours a day, because the light tubes are made in tones to match nature's own light. And the fixtures—always the obstacle that kept fluorescent lighting out of decoration—will be as good looking as anything you've seen. There'll be standing table lamps, with the tube running in a circle, or a circle of lights, in a variety of shades, including white, soft white, daylight, green, blue, pink, gold and red.

As if that weren't enough, Guild says the light is flattering, because it casts no deep shadows; and cool, because it throws no heat, despite the fact that the fluorescent lamp provides two or three times the light for the same power as regular bulbs. The time don't far off, Guild believes, when whole houses will be equipped with built-in fluorescent fixtures, giving the glow of a new light orientation an architect figures out when he decides which room should have sunny southern exposure.

Fluorescent fixtures super-imposed on homes already decorated will make a slight change in the appearance of colors, patterns, and textures. The red, rose and brown. The change is not sufficiently large to upset most decorating schemes, but light experts caution that the fabrics and colors you plan to use under this lighting wherever possible.

## A Prisoner's Prayer

A Canadian Officer When He Was A Prisoner, Writes A Poem

A Canadian officer who was a prisoner of war in Japanese hands was wondering if the war was ever going to end, a Canadian officer wrote a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".

One of the Canadians who was brought to a concentration camp in Japan, writes a poem which he called "A Prisoner's Prayer".





YOU'RE CLEVER  
TO MAKE SUCH  
MARVELOUS  
BREAD

I'M CLEVER  
TO USE SUCH  
MARVELOUS  
YEAST!

ROYAL makes baking  
easy - ensures light,  
even-textured bread  
that's tasty, delicious

7 OUT OF 8  
CANADIAN WOMEN  
WHO USE DRY YEAST  
USE ROYAL!



## OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

### Amateur Night

— By —  
SETH BABITS

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

As the young colored couple left the Harlem theatre, Sam Jones gripped Susan Frank's arm. They stood up the aisle, battling the icy wind that swept up loose papers and created eddies of dust. Susan turned to Sam. "They sure were awful tonight, weren't they?" she asked in a voice softly husky. "Real amateurs."

"Oh, they're all right," Sam allowed generously. "Some got some powerful voices. Like that fellow, singing the first prize. I could have heard her if I was clean up Lenox Avenue."

"Yeah, she was loud enough, but that wasn't singing! It's sweetness that counts," Susan added sagely. "There's more to singing than yella!"

If she can sing, I'm Ethel Waters. I bet I could do much better."

Sam's second sense told him some great idea was germinating within Susan's brain. Having formerly visited the waters of Susan's ambitions with disastrous results Sam decided to avoid the shoals. But suddenly she said, "How'd you think I'd make out, Sam?"

Sam realized his peril. He immediately organized his forces to nip the bid of ambition. He remembered the time Susan entered the Lindy Hop contest with the most distressing results. "Not so good," he countered unwisely. "No, I guess you just wouldn't make out."

Susan frowned. Her arm loomed within his. "You mean to tell me that singer who won tonight is got a better voice than mine?" she said defiantly. "So you don't think I got a voice?"

"Listen. I ain' sayin' you ain' got no voice."

"Yeah!"

"You ain' got tones er-er-er that's professional enough," he smiled at her benignly.

"Zat so?"

"What I mean is er-er—"

"Well, if you ain't the bealest," Sammed Jones. I got got voice and I know it. I can sing twice as good as anyone on that program. My pappy used to say he never heard a voice like mine. An' just to show you, I'm goin' to sign up for next week."

This decided Sam, had gone just far enough. The moment had come when he must show his masculine supremacy. Nodding, Susan. I won't have you do that. I'm your boy and I got rights. I won't have you go up there to make a holy spectacle of yourself. You'd get the bell the first minute. Or you'd be razed to death by them guys up on the balcony. No girl frien' o' mine is gonna do anything so crazy-like."

"Holy spectacle! Crazy-like! You got your crust, big boy. From now on you can go get yourself some girl frien' what's more sane."

Upon arriving at her home, Susan quickly ran up the stairs, never pausing, even to glance at Sam.

Although Sam, during the earlier part of the week, had felt that he could not go to watch Susan meet with fame or failure, he decided later that he would at least like to see her from across the footlights.

The theatre rocked and roared with the critical opinions of the audience. The first amateur, graciously allowed to go through his number, retired to a seat behind the screen to await

the final hour of judgment. Later, by means of applause, the winner of the contest would be chosen.

Amateur Number Two sang exactly four lines of Mother Machree when her efforts at vocalization were rudely interrupted. A carefully aimed head of cabbage just missed her left ear and landed with a pow upon the top of the stage.

With much formality the Master of Ceremonies introduced Amateur Number Three. But his efforts at entertainment also met with disapproval.

Noisily the house settled back upon its hinges in preparation for the next little pin pricks crawled up and down Sam's spine as the M.C. advanced to the microphone, guiding Susan by the hand. "And next—next—next, ladies and gentlemen, we have the pleasure of hearing from Miss Susan Frank."

Noisily the house settled back upon its hinges in preparation for the next little pin pricks crawled up and down Sam's spine as the M.C. advanced to the microphone, guiding Susan by the hand. "And next—next—next, ladies and gentlemen, we have the pleasure of hearing from Miss Susan Frank."

Susan gripped the rod of the microphone with her right hand and stared out at the sea of faces. The orchestra struck a chord. Susan's voice, husky and devotional, rang out. "My Lord, What A Mornin'!"

Then occurred a curious reaction on the part of the listeners. A hush of surprise at the type of song Susan had chosen swept over the hitherto clamoring audience, like a tidal wave of silence.

From somewhere up in the gallery a voice rose in holy fervor. "Hallelujah, hallelujah!"

"Lawd, Lawd, Lawd, step aside fo' dis chile." "Hallelujah." Gradually, the entire gallery took up the strain of response.

Sam's heart skipped a beat. Susan was smiling, and at him. A smile of forgiveness, beautiful in its glory.

The song was over. The last hallelujah had been softly pronounced. A hush had fallen upon the theatre. The M.C. advanced to the microphone. "The M.C. walked backstage to get Susan."

One of the performers told him she had run out of the theatre, crying.

Sam, leaving, felt someone touch his shoulder. He turned to behold Susan beckoning to him. Warmth flooded their hearts. They were indicated at the joy of being together again.

When they turned the corner Susan gripped Sam's arm tighter and pulled him closer. "I guess I was a holy spectacle, eh, hon?" she said, her voice softly husky.

## New Appraisal

John S. Knight Cables The Chicago Tribune, New York, from Tokyo.

Since we have elected to keep the Emperor on the throne I think Gen. MacArthur should have a heart-to-heart talk with his celestial majesty about the standards of sanitation we shall require so long as a single American soldier, sailor or marine is stationed in Japan.

Outwardly there is every sign of co-operation. There is no looting or mob rule in Tokyo.

The word of the Emperor is supreme and these pint-sized hissing killers bow to his will.

In my humble judgment, however, the long-range situation in Japan can be kept in hand only so long as we maintain an iron-fist policy tempered with equity and justice. Don't catalogue the Japanese as quaint, picturesque little folk who dwell in an atmosphere of beautiful cherry blossoms and silken elegance.

I have seen too much filth, smelled more than my share of that peculiar dead cat odor and looked into too many cold, hard eyes ever to believe that pretty fairy tale again.

## CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTS

Fluorescent Christmas tree lights in varied colors will make their bow this holiday season. Bigger than ordinary tree lights, the new bulbs are round and are designed to fit standard incandescent Christmas lighting strings. White when unlighted, they take on pastel tones when illuminated.

The new plant, used today for treatment of X-ray burns, was once used by its medicinal properties by American Indians.



BY JIM GREENBLAT

Interesting bits: When the Duke of Windsor was recently on a fishing trip in waters of the Rostigouche (N.B.) Salmon Club he took away with him something he wanted badly, the battered old Stetson hat of Brian guide Frank P. Isaac, who wore it 20 years; the Duke replaced it with a new one. . . Premier J. W. Jones of P.E.I. is proud owner of the Holstein, Abegweit Milady, which recently broke the world record for butterfat production in the 305 day class. . . The 18-month daughter of Edith Campbell's, Crank, Sask., wandered away lightly clad, and was found by a Mountie led early 24 hours later in a dry gulch bed miles away, and is recovering.

George Bailey, Wellington, Ont., district farmer claims record with threshing 650 bus. of wheat from an eleven-acre field; so heavy binders couldn't sheave the grain. . . Claude Running, Clarkburg, Ont., farmer and his horses lost a battle with hares in the orchard; all were stung and in the ensuing melee, Mr. Running got serious cuts to his legs from the mover, Roseclown (Sask.) high school claims a remarkable record for exam results with 100% pass in grade 12 and 98% in grade 11. . .

Unusual phenomenon at Kelowna, B.C., one after when millions of butterflies flying in a cloud mass formation passed over the town travelling northward; they were all black with touches of red, and just like a plague of locusts.

◆ If you like blueberry pie, here's something about the hucious fruit as harvested in Canada. For instance, in the Lake St. John district of Quebec, August weeks are terribly busy for folks, four or five weeks in all being important for the perishable crops. In 1943 blueberries brought a return of \$1,300,000 and in 1944 a total of \$850,000. Men prepare the boxes in which berries are shipped in evenings; each box holds 22½ lbs. and a good picker can fill one in 1½ hours. Most pickers work about eight hours daily, live in tents pitched where wild berries are most plentiful and once a location is established a picker seldom moves. Best yields of the wild fruit come second and third year after the area has been burnt over. At the present price of \$5 a box, and crop plentiful there, prospects were good.

◆ The town of Vegreville, Alta., opened a new 40,000 gallons swimming pool with appropriate ceremonies. These responsible in this settlement are regarded largely New Canadian. The project has been in the making twenty years and the pool is part of a \$100,000 park project.

◆ The Lindsay, Ont., Watchman-Wardner comes to bat for community hands, saying they help to maintain higher standards of morale; develops young boys and men, influences them in seeking better associations. Take away the hand from a community and it suffers accordingly, the editor ends up a fine editorial.

◆ The Midland Free Press takes stand against the government's proposal to keep men and women in the forces on the public payroll until it is possible to discharge them into jobs. To bring them home from overseas and then lose in a jobless Canada would be inviting serious trouble, the writer contends, and adds that when full post-war employment was promised, it should now be pulled out of the bag.

◆ The Melfort (Sask.) Journal quotes: "Today the farmers are on the verge of a great renaissance. We are beginning to realize that we have a calling and that this calling is to hold the land as a precious trust in order that it will feed the generation of today and future generations yet unborn."

◆ Editorial quickies: The Dufferin Leader at Carman, Man., thinks the large take-away purchase of liquor permitted now encourages immoderate use, much illegal drinking in autos, at public dances, particularly in the rural areas. . . The Cobourg, Ont., Sentinel Star writing of the 9th Victoria Loan says if Canadians subscribe generously it will also be an admirable way of saying thank you to those who gave so much that democracy might continue to flourish. . . Morden, Man., Times says "A town as live as its board of trade; a board as live as the individual members. When you get a town up and going? Ask yourself first."

## YOUTH BEING TRAINED

The Moscow radio announced that Russia would conscript 445,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 for training in industrial and railway schools. The broadcast said this was the first such conscription after the war and the Government attached special importance to it because "skilled workers are needed in still greater number."

## IMPORTANT PORT

Singapore Is The Richest Centre In The Far East

Singapore, "The crossroads of the East," is the richest centre and most important port in the Far-East. It lies on the principal trade route from Europe to the Far East and astride the shortest route to the South China sea and to the Indian ocean. It handles a large volume of the trade to India, China, Japan, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Europe, and has developed extensively as the principal shipping and transshipment port for the Malay Peninsula, Siam, French Indo-China, British Borneo, and much of the Netherlands East Indies. In peacetime it is a port of call for all important shipping lines trading between Europe and the Far East, with frequent regular sailings by all classes of ocean-going ships to and from Europe, China and Japan, and to a lesser degree Australia and America. It has frequent regular services to and from the coast of type to the ports of Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Borneo, Siam, and neighboring countries.

Wreck of the great modern naval base, begun in 1924, was completed in 1938.

The ancient city on Singapore island was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. The island remained waste until the present settlement was founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, who leased the site on behalf of the East India company from the Sultan of Johore, by whom the entire island was ceded to the British by the treaty of 1824. Sir Stamford Raffles, influenced by old histories, chose the natural centre to which he foresaw trade would flow from all corners of the world, and he promised in 1820 that Singapore should become the pride of the East. The population, about a hundred and fifty years ago, was a few hundred men, now over half a million. The development of Singapore has been due to British administration, financed by the East India company.

Up to the surrender to the Japanese in February, 1942, Singapore was a free port. There were no port duties, dock, town or light dues charged. The customs duties for excise were on opium, alcoholic liquors, tobacco and petroleum oils. Its trade in normal times consists of the importation of cottons, cigarettes, machinery, milk, provisions, hardware, and other manufactured goods from Europe, America, India and the Far East, and their distribution in the Malay States, Borneo, Sumatra and other parts of the Malay archipelago; also the collecting of general tropical produce from these countries and reshipping to the rest of the world.

The two sides of its trade are complementary: The produce pays for the manufactured goods and the machinery and other necessities of the port at any state of the tide. Plans were ready at the outbreak of war to increase the wharfage to nearly three million.

The Singapore Harbour Board provided a large storage capacity. There was an extensive oil fuel storage and fuelling equipment and repair facilities. The Singapore Harbour Board reports that during the year ended March 31, 1942, a total of 2,231 vessels with a total registered tonnage of 9,756,410 tons, berthed at the wharves; a total of 1,807,444 tons of inward cargo and 1,576,550 tons of outward cargo were dealt with.

The urgent need now is to rehabilitate Singapore at the earliest possible moment to supply the arms in Malaya, repatriate large numbers of Allied prisoners-of-war and internees, and to serve as a shipping centre for rubber, tin and other commodities. The appointment of a British naval commander is expected shortly.

## Costal Defence

How Radar Played An Important Role In Canada

Secrets of Canada's effort in development and production of radar equipment which have been released lately include one small hand-made radar instrument, which in one winter saved Canada more money than years of radar research cost the National Research Council.

This small coastal defence radar unit was made in the summer of 1941 to guide the firing of coastal batteries at Halifax. The set did not "see" an enemy ship near Halifax harbor throughout the war—but it did locate in fog and darkness many vessels which were in danger of running aground and which were promptly directed by radio into safer channels.

## OCEAN FLIGHTS

Public interest in the post-war possibilities of the present trans-Atlantic service continues to grow, according to W. J. Dalby, Trans-Canada Air Lines traffic manager. "The number of requests held by Trans-Canada Air Lines traffic office for trans-Atlantic passage has now increased to over one thousand."

Earliest writings about soy-beans go back to the time the pyramids of Egypt were being built.

## Outstandingly Good



Returned To Britain  
Cases Of Valuable Securities Stored In Canada During War

More than 1,000 heavily guarded cases containing millions of pounds in British securities which had been sent to Canada in 1940 for safekeeping were loaded at Montreal aboard the British light cruiser H.M.S. Leander recently.

Harbor police stopped all traffic along the waterfront where the ship was lying at an East End dock, and passes were necessary to get into the marked-off area. Newspapers were among those refused permission to approach the ship, with naval authorities saying that the movement was of a "confidential nature."

The millions of pounds in securities which came in 1940 also went to the Canadian Mint and to Fort Knox, Tenn. for storage.

The millions of pounds in securities were stored in a specially built vault in the Sun Life Building, Montreal, during the war. The vault was 50 feet below street level and was guarded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers.

Serve Another Purpose  
British People Will Use Articles Made From Barrage Balloons

The first pre-fabricated aluminum houses appeared in the city of Bristol, England. These houses took three and a half hours to erect and during that time, water, gas and electricity were laid on. "We took rather a long time," remarked the foreman. "With a little experience we shall be able to put them up more quickly."

Many hundreds of barrage balloons, used in the defence of London and other cities in Britain, have been placed by the British Government at the disposal of industry. Raincoats, rubber aprons and various household goods are now being manufactured from the "demobilized elephants," which have been protecting vital targets from Nazi bombers.

World's Largest Ship  
As Troop Carrier The Queen Elizabeth Has Become Memorable

The two-funnelled Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest ship, has fourteen decks and is 3,031 feet in length. She was built in the John Brown shipyard, Clydebank, and had there not been a war she would have joined her companion ship, the Queen Mary, in the north Atlantic passenger service. In February of 1940 the Elizabeth, escorted by six tugs, left the fitting-out basin and proceeded down the Clyde and shortly afterward was ordered to New York, arriving on March 7. Her troop-carrying missions have since become memorable.

Laid end to end, 250,000 of the smallest bacteria would measure only one inch.

This Week's Pattern

4759  
SIZES  
1-4



By ANNE ADAMS  
She'll look sweet and pretty in this button-it-herself frock, Pattern 4759. Make one for school, one for parties, with pique or tulle trim. Pattern 4759 comes in children's sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 8, frock, requires 1½ yards 36-inch material; parties take ½ yard.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Are Opening Again  
Many Universities In Europe Were Closed During German Occupation

Europe's universities, most of which during the period of occupation were completely closed down, are opening once again. In Holland, the Catholic University of Nijmegen has already resumed work, and the Free University of Amsterdam has started to open again. A great rally of Czechoslovak students marked the reopening of Prague and Brno; and four Italian universities are due to open again in the near future. Ottawa Citizen.

Tired? Stiff?  
pat on  
SLOAN'S  
LINIMENT  
FOR FASTER RELIEF

WHEN MEAT IS SHORT—MAKE A PIE!—When meat is short and appetites are long, there's nothing better than a Meat Pie! This Beefsteak Pie helps two pounds of beef to stretch around a table of six—with generous helpings for all. And every hot, delicious pie has the full flavor of beef, topped with a crisp pulitke bran pastry.

Beef Steak Pie  
2 pounds round steak (cut in 1-inch cubes)  
1½ cups sliced onions  
2 cups water  
2 teaspoons salt  
1 teaspoon pepper

Lightly brown steak and onions in fat. Stir in seasonings, parsley and flour; mix well. Add water slowly, stirring constantly. Add potatoes; cover and simmer about 30 minutes. Four into greased casserole. Cover with Bran Pastry. Fry with fork to show wedge-shaped pieces. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) about 20 minutes.

Yield: 8 servings (8½-inch casserole).

Bran Pastry  
½ cup bran  
1½ cups sifted flour  
1½ cups cold water (more or less)

Crush bran into the crumbs; combine with flour and salt. Cut in shortening. Add water, a little at a time, until dough is moist enough to hold together. Roll out on lightly floured board to about ¼ inch in thickness.



Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve MONTHLY FEMALE MISERY

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also accompanying troubles for the purpose. Pinkham's Compound helps natural follow label directions. Try it!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound

**Crossfield Chronicle**  
 W. H. MILLER, Editor  
 Crossfield, Alberta  
 Published every Friday afternoon.  
 Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per year; 50¢  
 extra to the United States.  
 Classified Advertising: For Sale, Lost,  
 Wanted, etc., 50¢ for first insertion; 35¢  
 additional insertion; 4 insertions  
 for \$1.00.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1945

## DISPLAY OF FRUIT

About forty varieties of apples and  
 crabs grown in the orchards at the O.  
 S. A. will be on display Wednesday  
 afternoon, October 10th. Many of these  
 are of good size and quality.

Over two hundred varieties are grow-  
 ing in the orchards and quite a num-  
 ber are fruiting this year for the first  
 time. Drop in at the Live Stock Pavilion  
 next Wednesday and see for your-  
 self.

YOUR \$1.00

DONATION MAY

WIN  
\$ 6,000

Lions Club Farm

Six Miles from Innisfail, a mile and  
a half from gravel.

ALSO OTHER PRIZES

Proceeds for Social Welfare and  
Recreational Centre

Draw December 7

Ticket \$1.00

Book of 6 tickets \$5.00

SPONSORS

Innisfail Lions Club

To INNISFAIL LIONS OFFICE  
Box 246, INNISFAIL, AlbertaHerewith \$ for  
Tickets on Lions Farm, or I wish to  
Sell Tickets on the Farm. Please  
Send Books.

Name

Address



## AIDED ESCAPES

In her bomb-damaged home in  
 Arlington Road, Twickenham, Eng-  
 land, Evelyn Gore-Smyth (above),  
 28-year-old English girl, told how  
 she went for a summer holiday to  
 Budapest in 1938, stayed seven  
 years, and all through the German  
 occupation helped escaped. Allied  
 prisoners to reach safety. She gave  
 them food, a change of clothes and  
 forged papers. It was not until  
 suspecting Germans questioned her  
 landlady that she fled from her flat.

## Storing Vegetables

Winter storage of vegetables is  
 important. Good storage conditions  
 are those where the temperature  
 can be kept not more than a few  
 degrees above the freezing point,  
 where good ventilation can be  
 maintained and where the storage  
 space is sufficient to allow proper  
 treatment of the vegetables and to  
 permit free circulation of air.

Carrots, beets, turnips and cab-  
 bage keep best at temperatures  
 ranging from 34 to 38 degrees, with  
 a not too dry atmosphere. Marrow,  
 squash, pumpkins and onions should  
 be stored in a dry place and will  
 stand temperatures up to 45 degrees.  
 Placing carrots, beets and parsnips  
 in fine sand will aid in the  
 storage of these roots. Turnips  
 can be piled in bulk like potatoes.  
 Cabbage should be wrapped with  
 two or three thicknesses of news-  
 paper and placed on slatted shelves.  
 The wrapped heads may be piled  
 two or three deep and should be  
 examined occasionally and the  
 paper changed when it becomes too  
 moist.—R. H. Anderson, Dominion  
 Experimental Station, Melfort, Sask.

Dehydrated whale appears in  
 the British market, but with no  
 directions for cooking. It is sup-  
 posed, however, that one first heats  
 the water in the reservoir.—Mil-  
 waukee Journal.

ATOMIC POWER FACTORY  
WITHIN 10 YEARS

An atomic power plant operat-  
 ing on a commercial basis is feasi-  
 ble within five to 10 years.  
 Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, vice-  
 president and dean of faculties at  
 the University of Chicago, made  
 that statement at the fall luncheon  
 meeting of the Executives' Club in  
 the Hotel Sherman.  
 Given from \$50,000 to \$100,000,  
 and with strategic materials made  
 available, scientists could have an  
 experimental atomic power plant  
 running here by next spring, he  
 said.

## Why Discriminate?

What have Canadian fishermen  
 got that Canadian farmers have  
 not? Farmers are asking the ques-  
 tion when they hear of fishermen  
 making young fortunes in a few  
 weeks on our coasts.

When the Wartime Prices and  
 Trade Board went into action in  
 1941 the first thing it did was to  
 freeze prices of most foodstuffs,  
 and even though no ceiling was put  
 on livestock and certain other farm  
 commodities, the ceilings imposed  
 on the retailer and the wholesaler  
 acted as an effective brake on the  
 prices of the raw materials. For  
 instance, 20 cents a pound was the  
 wholesale ceiling on commercial  
 beef in the carcass, and as a result  
 only the best finished beef steers  
 would bring 12 cents a pound live  
 weight, and then only in the spring  
 and early summer when cattle  
 going to market were scarce.

1 1/2 cups chopped raw meat

1 1/2 cups raw potatoes, sliced

1 cup tomato juice

Salt and pepper

Mix ingredients and place in a  
 greased frying pan. Cook on top  
 of the stove 10 minutes. Place in  
 moderate oven and bake 45 to 50  
 minutes.

Turn out into a platter like an  
 omelet and serve with creamed  
 vegetables. Serve six.

## All Things Considered

(Howard Vincent opines)  
 For weeks now, I have tried to  
 find the right answer to a letter  
 which reached me the day Japan  
 surrendered. It came from a friend  
 whose only son—19 years old—lies  
 in the 6th Marine Division Ceme-  
 tery on Okinawa—killed in action  
 June 20.

"How," asks the writer, "can I  
 keep my mind on my work when  
 I don't give a damn? But I must  
 give a damn." I have two other  
 children, and I can't wither away.  
 You have had this experience and  
 appear to have reconstructed your  
 life to meet it. You seem to have  
 evolved an answer. If it's anything  
 you can give away, could you please  
 give me a small portion? Or isn't  
 there any remedy but time—if that  
 be a remedy?"

Well, sir, time does seem to ease  
 the pain considerably. But I think  
 the thought of what might have  
 been will stay with us always.

As I see it, we make a mistake  
 in tying these losses up too closely  
 with war—as if they might have  
 been avoided had there been no war.

If we do this, grief is bound to  
 grow with the earnestness of tragedy  
 to peace. Thus sorrow is greater  
 for those who fall late than for  
 those who fall early.

The fact is, however, that what  
 we have to endure is not the time  
 or method of death, but death it-  
 self—a mystery upon which we can  
 speculate forever, with no possi-  
 bility of finding an answer.

It is in the nature of things that  
 each of us must face this mystery  
 alone, adjusting himself to it as best  
 he may.

We don't know what death is. We  
 cannot know. We know only that  
 it is.

You ask if I have learned the  
 secret of submission to death. No.  
 I have learned only that for me  
 there is no peace of spirit save in  
 surrender to the will of God.

Something precious has been  
 taken from our lives; but for better

or worse is not for our poor earth-  
 bound eyes to see. Neither time  
 nor thought will ever ease our re-  
 gret; but resignation will make it  
 possible to carry on with some  
 measure of dignity and satisfaction.  
 I hesitate to set down these

thoughts. The best-chosen words  
 are likely to founder under so  
 heavy a burden; and emotion so  
 deep looks tawdry in print. I make  
 the attempt only because what I  
 have found may be some comfort  
 to newcomers on the road.

To Donors and Others who have contributed in any  
 way to the

RED CROSS WARTIME BLOOD  
DONOR SERVICE

IN ALBERTA DIVISION CLINICS

Dear Friends:

This letter is to say "THANK YOU".

The volunteer Blood Donor Service of the Canadian Red Cross  
 Society was established on January 29, 1940. Since that time, we  
 have received over 2,300,000 blood donations in Canada. As we are  
 now closing the service from a war standpoint, we would like to  
 express to you our sincere appreciation for the blood donations  
 you have so generously given.

There is always a joy in doing something for another but there  
 is a special joy when it means the saving of a life. This Service  
 has been the means of saving the lives of hundreds of our men  
 in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force; so you, by your co-  
 operation, have had a part in it. We know that this thought will  
 truly repay you.

Now regarding the future. It is most unfortunate that many  
 deaths occur in the hospitals in Canada annually because of the  
 lack of proper transfusion service. The Red Cross is an organi-  
 zation of mercy and we are now surveying the field in Canada with  
 a view to setting up a service to provide blood transfusion pur-  
 poses in all hospitals.

It is anticipated that it will take at least three months to  
 complete the survey; so we again say "Thank you" for your assistance  
 during the war period and we most earnestly request that you  
 join with us when the new service is established in continuing to  
 play a part in the saving of human life something dear to us all.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. R. O. Riley,

Chairman, Blood Donor Committee

# THE CHALLENGE

## OF AN EMPTY PLATE\*

\* BEEF - 140,000,000 lbs.  
still to be shipped.

The United Kingdom and liberated Europe rely on for Canada 225,000,000 lbs. this year.

We supplied only 85,000,000 lbs. to August 31.

\* PORK - 100,000,000 lbs.  
still to be shipped.

The United Kingdom and liberated Europe rely on Canada for 450,000,000 lbs. this year.

We supplied only 350,000,000 lbs. to August 31.

\* CANNED MEAT - 70,000,000 lbs.  
still to be shipped.

The United Kingdom and liberated Europe rely on Canada for 114,000,000 lbs. this year.

We supplied only 44,000,000 lbs. to August 31.

In most liberated European countries, there is a  
 desperate shortage of meat.

As a great food-producing nation, Canada must  
 can—and will—help to meet the emergency.

The job will not be finished at the year's end. Food  
 scarcities in Europe will continue until the next harvest.

How soon can we bridge the gap?

Livestock marketings are normally at their heaviest  
 in the last four months of the year.

If we are to help feed the hungry peoples of de-  
 vastated Europe, this is the time to make our greatest  
 effort.

This year, Europe is relying on Canada for a  
 minimum of 789 million pounds of beef, pork and  
 canned meat.

Up to the end of August, only 479 million pounds  
 had been sent.

To do our part, we must reduce our own consump-  
 tion of meat and also assure that everyone in Canada  
 gets a fair share.

That is why rationing is necessary.

## MEAT RATIONING ADDS TO EVERYONE'S WORK

The producer who slaughters, the retailer who sells, the consumer who buys and eats—they all play a vital part.

## AS A CONSUMER, HERE IS HOW YOU CAN CO-OPERATE

1. Try to plan your meat purchases before leaving home by determining what cuts you intend to buy and their approximate weights.
2. Make sure you have enough valid coupons and tokens to cover your proposed purchases by referring to the Consumer Coupon Value Chart and the Coupon and Taken Calculator. Copies may be obtained from your Local Ration Board or Ration Branch.
3. Know the dates your "M" coupons become valid.
4. Do not buy more meat than you really need.
5. Avoid shopping at rush hours.
6. Be patient. Remember—your butcher may have inexperienced help.

HELP YOUR BUTCHER TO SERVE YOU WELL

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

## WANTED!

SERVICEABLE

USED

CLOTHING

...for people in

war-torn

countries

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE  
THAT THEY CAN WEAR?NATIONAL  
CLOTHING  
COLLECTION

\*In war-torn lands thousands  
 who fought shoulder to shoulder  
 with us are today without proper  
 clothes, blankets, footwear. Let us  
 rally to their aid with all the dis-  
 carded serviceable clothing we  
 can spare. Clean out your closets,  
 drawers and attics. Hand in your  
 bundles, today, at your nearest  
 Post Office or Collection Depot.

This advertisement is sponsored by

**This Newspaper**  
 Which Serves Your Community  
 We Will Publish ALL Items  
 Of Local Interest  
 Send Your News Items to  
**H. May, Crossfield**

OR DIRECT TO US HERE IN OLDS before Thursday